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JOHN BAER TOMATO—THE EARLIEST TOMATO ON EARTH
SEE DESCRIPTION AND PRICES, PAGE 3

OUR 1919 CATALOG

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS



GRAND JUNCTION SEED CO.

(INCORPORATED)

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

Crop Production

Field and Garden Crop production will continue during 1919 to be of the utmost National importance. The Federal food administration recently announced that the shipments of foodstuffs to Europe during 1918 was 10 Million Tons, but in 1919 would be increased to 15 Million Tons. In addition to the requirements of our over-seas forces and our Civilian population nearly every Country in Europe is short of food. **Millions in Europe are starving.** Forty million people in Russia alone are on the verge of starvation, and Uncle Sam must feed them. This will dispose of any surplus foodstuffs we may have and will create a demand for all we can produce in 1919 at record prices. **Every Family** should plant a vegetable garden; one or two dollars invested in good reliable seeds will yield you from forty to one hundred dollars worth of vegetables. Select your seeds today while our stock is complete.

Free

As a special inducement for early orders.

We have at considerable expense contracted with the **National War Garden Commission** of Washington, D. C., to furnish us with several thousand copies of their latest edition on Gardening and Home Storage of Vegetables. This Manual was gotten up by the Food Commissions Experts from information furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations and will be found of great value in the planting, cultivating, harvesting and storing of fruits and vegetables. This valuable work will be given free with all orders received before March 15th.

A Few Words to Our 1918 Patrons

We want to thank you for your most liberal patronage during the 1918 season, which has been our banner season despite the fact that on February 15th we were visited by a **disastrous fire**, which consumed one of our large warerooms, our seed cleaning plant and all of our seed cleaning machinery, also a large quantity of seed grain, grass seed and some garden seeds, which were only partially covered by insurance. This misfortune coming during our very busiest season delayed some of our orders a few days, but we were able to fill all orders with only a slight delay.

New Seed Cleaning Plant

In our new location we have ample room which we have installed and equipped with new up-to-date seed cleaning machinery operated by electricity and you can rest assured that hereafter any seed you get from us, will be thoroughly re-cleaned and tested. Our seed stocks which we are now accumulating will enable us to handle a much larger business during 1919 and we trust we may be favored with your future orders. Send us a list of your requirements and we will be pleased to quote you our very lowest price.

Sincerely yours,

THE GRAND JUNCTION SEED CO.

Information for Purchaser—Please Read Carefully

The Grand Junction Seed Company was organized some twenty years ago, but has been under the present management for only six and one-half years. During that time the business has grown to large proportions. Their mail order business now covers nearly all the Western States.

The secret of the success of the business can be explained in a very few words—**A SQUARE DEAL TO EVERY CUSTOMER. FRESH SEEDS, TRUE SEEDS, BEST SEEDS. SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.**

Free Delivery

We Pay Postage or Expressage on all GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS quoted in this catalog, up to and including the fourth zone (600) miles. Those ordering seeds outside the fourth zone should add 5 cents per pound for postage.

Plants and Roots shipped at purchaser's risk.

Insurance and Safe Delivery

We insure without extra charge, and guarantee the safe delivery of all orders for seeds amounting to \$2.00 and over. On orders of less than \$2.00 add 3 cents if you wish them insured, otherwise they go at purchaser's risk.

You will note that our prices are just as low and in many instances under the prices of the other dealers who charge you extra for POSTAGE.

Note

To those ordering seed outside the fourth zone (above 600 miles), add 5 cents per pound for postage. See P. P. rates, page 3.

C. O. D. We can send seeds C. O. D. by Parcel Post or Express, but not by freight, when one-fourth of the amount accompanies the order and 10 cents extra to pay the collection.

Our Terms are strictly CASH WITH ORDER. Remittance should be made by Postoffice or Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Check or Registered Letter. Amounts of \$2.00 or less may be sent in 5 and 10-cent stamps if preferred.

We do not ship seeds C. O. D. unless one-fourth of the amount of the purchase price accompanies the order. We do not send plants C. O. D.

How to Order —Be sure to write your name PLAINLY; also your postoffice, county and state. Give the name of your freight and express office if different from postoffice. Always state whether to ship by mail, express or freight.

Use Our Order Sheet, carefully filling out the blank spaces at the top for shipping directions. Use one line for each kind of seed ordered.

Always carry out the price of each item.

Keep a copy of your order. (This is very important.)

Errors will occasionally happen. In case of delay or an error please notify us promptly, inclosing copy of order with particulars in full.

When to Order We are prepared to fill all orders as soon as this catalog reaches you. It is advisable to order early while our stock is complete and before our rush season is on, and what is more important to you, you will have the seeds on hand for planting when in need of them.

The prices we quote on vegetable and flower seeds in this catalog will hold good as long as the stock lasts. Field seeds subject to market changes.

Should you want any articles not listed in this catalog we will be pleased to have your inquiries and will give them prompt attention.

Market Gardeners and Large Planters should write for special prices on large quantities.

Warranties —Seed of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment, by sowing the seed too deep or too shallow; in too wet or too dry soil. They differ greatly as to temperature required for germination. Some will germinate rapidly at a certain temperature, while others, if sown under the same conditions, are apt to decay. The young plants are liable to various accidents. Cold or dry air may check their growth or destroy them. Insects above and below ground may attack them, and a great many other contingencies may arise to prevent the best seeds from giving satisfaction. We use every precaution in procuring fresh, pure, reliable seeds, etc., but we, in common with other responsible seed houses, sell our goods subject to the following disclaimer, it being adopted by the American Seed Trade Association, i. e.: We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any SEEDS, BULBS OR PLANTS sent out; and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

GRAND JUNCTION SEED CO.

Our Responsibility —As to our financial and business standing we refer you to the leading Commercial agencies, any bank or business house in Grand Junction, Colo.

Our Purpose —To have the best of everything; to send out a neat, attractive catalog with truthful illustrations and descriptions; to be prompt; to be courteous; to be satisfied with small profits; to be honorable in our dealings, and to treat every customer so that he will want to order again—in short, to treat him as we would like to be treated.

ORDER EARLY

Our Order No.


GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

Date.....191.....

If you have anything to write us with this order, please write it on separate sheet.

(Over)

[illegible]

 Be sure to sign your name and postoffice address.

There is bound to be a shortage of some kinds of seeds before the season is over.

In case we happen to be out of the particular variety ordered, shall we substitute the nearest we have to the one ordered? Yes....., or No..... This may save you from disappointment.

P. S.—If you will send us the names of your neighbors who plant seeds, we will include a few packets of seeds for the favor. Only heads of families wanted.

“John Baer” Tomato

The Earliest Tomato on Earth
See Colored Photo on Front Cover

This most wonderful tomato was first introduced by a large Eastern grower in 1914, and the seed was sold at \$50.00 per pound. We listed it season before last for the first time, and as we were about the first to introduce it in the West we had some misgivings for fear it might not meet all the wonderful claims the growers made for it. However, we are glad to say that John Baer has certainly made good, and stands today at the head of the list for an early and best all around tomato. The many good words and letters of recommendation we have received from growers, canners, market gardeners and others justify us in placing it at the head of the list.

Our mail orders of this one tomato last season were more than for all the other tomatoes combined.

Nine Reasons Why You Should Grow “JOHN BAER” TOMATO

- 1. “John Baer” Tomato produces large, beautiful, solid shipping tomatoes in thirty days from plants grown in veneer or paper bands, with roots undisturbed.
- 2. “John Baer” Tomatoes produces the most perfect high crown tomatoes ever grown.
- 3. “John Baer” Tomatoes produces an enormous crop of tomatoes. Fifty to 100 fruit to each plant.

Price of John Baer Tomato: Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ½ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$4.00.

- 4. Every “John Baer” Tomato ripens evenly, right up to the stem.
- 5. No cripples, no scales, no blights, no cracked, wrinkled, one-sided, uneven, scarred fruit. When dead ripe “John Baer” Tomato will not burst.
- 6. “John Baer” Tomato has a wonderful glistening, bright red color.
- 7. “John Baer” Tomato has a mild, deliciously sweet flavor.
- 8. “John Baer” Tomato is almost seedless, a marvelous stem setter, often ten fruit in first cluster, solid and meaty.
- 9. “John Baer” Tomato has just enough foliage—will stand plenty of manuring without going to vine. Set plants 2 ½x3 feet.

“JOHN BAER” Tomato Plants for sale. See page 25.

Mr. Guy Botkins (market gardener), raised seventy-nine tons on three acres.

Mart Moore, another gardener, raised twenty-seven tons on one acre.

These were all sold to our local canning factory at top market prices.

Who can beat this record?



Danish Giant Sludstrup, the heavlest yielding Stock Beet

Danish Giant Sludstrup Stock Beets

The greatest of all stock beets; yield 100 tons per acre—feeding value \$5.00 per ton.

This wonderful beet is a native of Denmark, the result of 100 years’ scientific beet culture; was first introduced in this country about three years ago by one of the oldest and largest growers in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Champion Beet Grower of America.

Mr. B. A. Smith, one of Grand Junction’s most prominent ranchers, is entitled to the belt for beet growing, having produced

from two acres 200 tons of Giant Sludstrup Beets, from which he fed and wintered over forty head of hogs and several head of cattle, besides selling fifty tons of the beets.

This remarkable statement is vouched for by several prominent ranchers acquainted with the fact.

Every rancher should put out at least a couple of acres of stock beets.

Prices as follows: ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

These prices are delivered by Parcel Post or Express.

Parcel Post Rates

On account of WAR TAX add to the following schedule: 1c for every 25c., 4c for every dollar of postage.

These rates apply now to seeds as well as other things. Limit of weight up to 300 miles seventy pounds. Over 300 miles fifty pounds.

To find postage on over ten pounds add for each additional pound at same proportionate rate. Do not forget to allow for weight of package and wrapping.

WEIGHT.	1st zone Local rate.	2nd zone Less than 150 miles.	3rd zone 150 to 300 miles.	4th zone 300 to 600 miles.	5th zone 600 to 1,000 miles.	6th zone 1,000 to 1,400 miles.	7th zone 1,400 to 1,800 miles.	8th zone Over 1,800 miles.
1 pound.....	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2 pounds.....	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds.....	.06	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 pounds.....	.07	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 pounds.....	.07	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 pounds.....	.08	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 pounds.....	.08	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds.....	.09	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds.....	.09	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 pounds.....	.10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
50 pounds.....	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
70 pounds.....	.74	.74	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Honey Dew Melon

A New Melon Having a Distinct, Delicious Flavor.

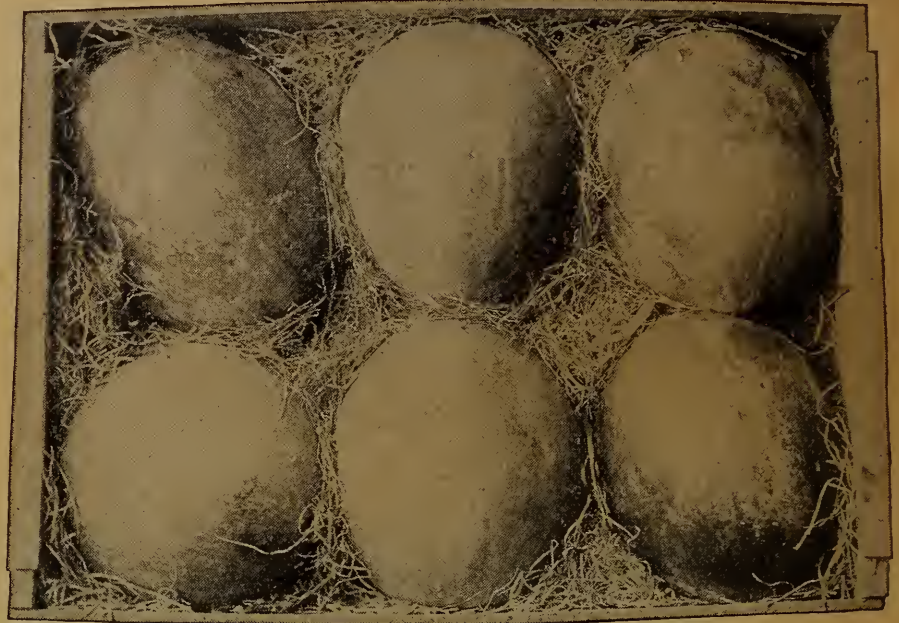
See illustrations of a single melon and crate of these wonderful melons ready for shipment.

We know of no other melon, fruit, or vegetable that has ever come into popular favor so rapidly as has the Honey Dew Melon.

This melon, unknown a few years ago, is now offered on the menus of all Dining Cars, Hotels and Restaurants throughout the country.

The flavor of the Honey Dew is so delicious and so entirely distinct that it has at once put this melon in a class by itself.

The melon was produced by crossing the well-known Rocky Ford with an African melon. The result of this cross was then crossed with the Improved Hybrid, Cassaba and this produced



a melon which retained the sweetness of the Rocky Ford, the delicious flavor of the African melon and the smooth hard shell of the Cassaba.

The average size of the melon is six inches in diameter and seven to eight inches in length, weighs five to six pounds. The skin is smooth with an occasional net, and is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is emerald green, very thick, melting, fine-grained, and can be eaten clear to the rind. The rind being hard, impervious to water and not easily bruised, makes the Honey Dew an excellent shipper.

The qualities mentioned above would alone make this a fine melon but the flavor of the Honey Dew puts it in a class by itself. The Honey Dew is as sweet as honey and has a delicious flavor all its own. This flavor seems to be a combination of many, among which are pineapple, banana and vanilla.

Honey Dew seldom ripens on the vine, but is harvested before frost and stored away from danger of freezing and then like the banana or a green tomato, it will gradually ripen. It is an excellent keeper. Give it a trial and you will have melons on your table or for market until Christmas.

The Honey Dew melons will be in big demand next season and will command the very highest prices. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Asparagus Vine or Guada Bean

THE MOST WONDERFUL VEGETABLE OF RECENT INTRODUCTION

This is a plant that will please you. A delicate and most delicious vegetable, well worth a place in every garden.

In growth the plant is strong and vigorous, and 5 or 6 plants will supply an ordinary family. It will thrive anywhere that melons or pumpkins will grow, and will bear an abundant crop of long, striped, green fruits, that, when cooked, can hardly be told from Asparagus. The fruits grow from 3 to 6 feet long and often weigh from one to two pounds each. They should be picked when from 8 to 15 inches long, for they lose their delicacy of flavor if allowed to mature.

Cook the same as Asparagus, either whole or cut in small pieces. Especially delicious cut in pieces and cooked with cream.

It commences bearing after Asparagus is all gone, and if the fruits are picked off new ones will keep coming and give you a continual supply until the vines are killed by the fall frosts. We don't know why it should ever be referred to as the Guada Bean, for it is not a bean and does not resemble a bean in any way. Asparagus Vine being the only appropriate name for it. The foliage and manner of growth is quite like that of the gourd, and the fruit, when cooked, might easily be taken for Asparagus if one were to taste it with eyes closed.

We imported seed of the Asparagus Vine from Australia, and were the first seed house to introduce it in the United States. We first offered it for sale three years ago, and it has met with the approval of nearly everyone who has tried it. We want everyone of our customers to try this wonderful new vegetable.

Special Notice Do not confound our Asparagus Vine with the so-called "Summer Asparagus" which is a summer squash, while the Asparagus vine is exactly what we claim it to be.

READ WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY

Mrs. Magdalena Shank, Chambersburg, Pa., writes us as follows: "The Asparagus Vine is something fine. Find them the best vegetable that can be grown. Fried as veal, they answer the same purpose."

J. E. Walton, M. D., Medora, Ill., writes as follows: "We liked the Asparagus Vine very much, and are looking forward to another season, when we can have seed enough for a good planting, so we can just have it on the table every day. We have planned to train it on the garden fence, as we don't think the chickens will bother it at all."

Mr. Perry Sayles, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Abilene, Texas, writes us a letter and sends a photograph of his Asparagus Vines as they appeared on August 10th. Mr. Sayles says: "During the spring of this year I purchased of you four Asparagus Vine seeds which I planted in my back-yard garden. All the seed came up and the plants have grown far beyond expectations. In fact, they seem to do exceedingly well in this semi-arid climate. The four plants in my back yard have had on them as many as 25 eatable fruits at one time. I see no reason why this new vegetable should not become very popular, especially with the city back-yard gardener, as only a few plants, occupying a very small space, are necessary to supply the average size family, and the plants being remarkably free from the attack of all insect pests."

The above testimonials were unsolicited. We have never asked for a testimonial of any kind but have received hundreds of them.

PRICES: 3 seeds (enough to plant 3 hills), 20c; 5 for 30c; 10 for 50c, postpaid.

GARDEN SEEDS

Our List of garden seeds comprises only the best varieties for planting in western section of the United States.

Asparagus

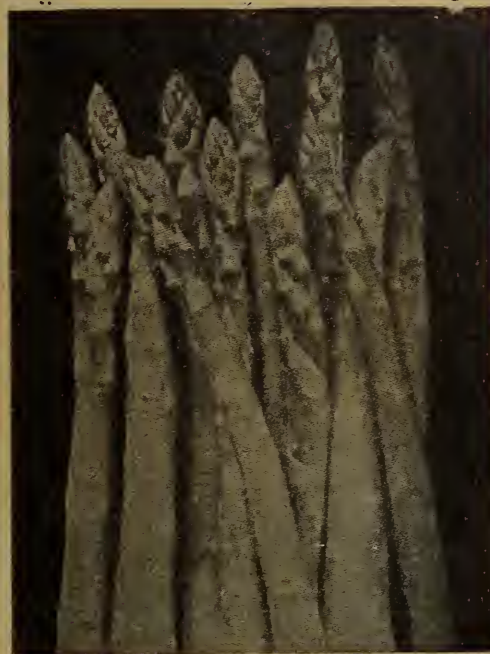
Sow the seed early in the spring in rows one foot apart; thin to three or four inches; cultivate as for other crops. The 1-year-old plants should be set in spring in good, rich, sandy soil, plowed very deep. Work plenty of well-rotted manure into the soil. Set plants from four to six inches deep, in rows one to two feet apart in the row. Ounce of seed will produce about 300 plants.

Conover's Colossal.—A mammoth sort, frequently sending up fifteen to twenty sprouts from one to one and a half inches in diameter from a single plant, spreading less than most sorts. Color deep green; quality good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Palmetto.—This variety is earlier than others, a better yielder, more even and regular in growth and is fast becoming the favorite sort everywhere. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

Columbian Mammoth White.—A distinct variety of strong vigorous growth, producing very large white shoots that in favorable weather remain white as long as fit to use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Strong 1 Year Roots.—25c for 12, \$1.25 per 100. By mail postpaid. Write for prices on large amounts. See page 25.



Palmetto Asparagus

Beans

Remember, We Pay the Postage up to and Including 4th Zone, 600 Miles.

Plant all dwarf varieties in drills two inches deep and from 18 to 24 inches apart; the plants should be about three inches apart. Don't plant until the ground is warm; one pound to sixty feet of drill, 30 to 50 pounds per acre. Ask for prices on large quantities.

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Bush Lima.—(Comes absolutely true from seed.) The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth, and always erect. It is an immense yielder, the handsome large pods being well filled with very large beans, identical in size and luscious flavor with the well known Pole Limas. **Do not plant Lima Beans until the soil is thoroughly warm. They rot when the weather is wet and cold.** ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.60.

Improved Henderson's Bush Lima.—This is the very early Sieva or butter bean of the South. The pods are ready for use a week earlier than those of the Burpee's Bush Lima and the plants are immensely productive. When gathered young the beans are of excellent flavor. ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

King of the Garden Lima.—The vines of this standard pole lima are very vigorous and productive. The pods are medium dark green, very large, five to six inches long, broad, flat, filled with four to five large white beans of finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing earlier and make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Seed very large, oval, flat, white, with slight greenish tinge. ¼-lb., 10c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.60.

WAX POD VARIETIES

Curries' Rust-Proof Black Wax.—Continued experience has satisfied us of the great merit of this variety. Its enormous demands prove that it meets popular requirement and has all the sterling qualities that we claim for it. In all our many comparisons of this bean with other extra early sorts we have found it to be unexcelled in quality and the first to give a full picking of pods. ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Davis' White Wax.—Immensely productive, bearing large, handsome, straight pods six inches in length. One of the best canners, as it does not discolor. It is also a good shipper. The dry seed, being white and of medium size, is desirable also for winter markets as a shell bean. ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

German Black Wax.—One of the earliest hardy and productive, pods medium sized, round, meaty, brittle, stringless, deep golden yellow and of excellent flavor. ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—Very long, straight and broad pods of golden yellow color. Very productive; a most profitable variety for the market gardener and shipper. ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.60.

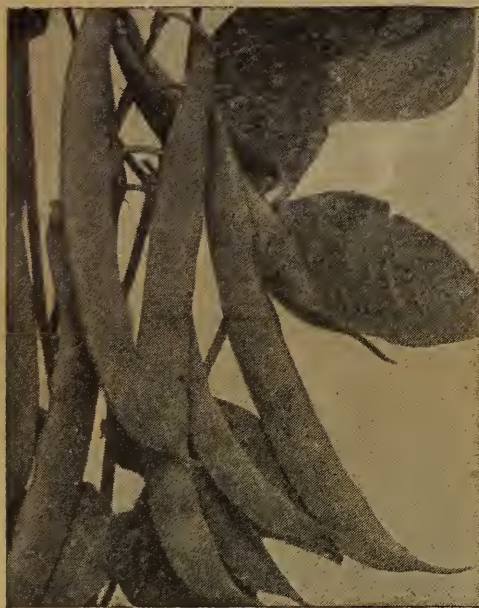
Brittle Wax.—The earliest wax bean, extremely prolific. Handsome, long, round, fleshy pods, light yellow, entirely stringless and of the very best quality. ¼-lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.60.



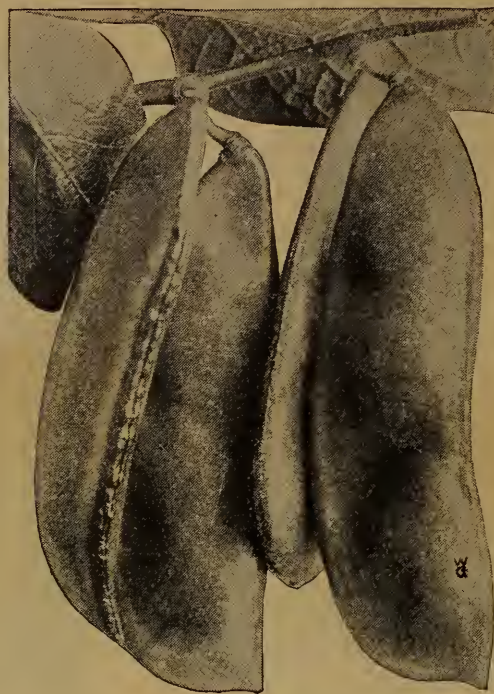
Improved Golden Wax Beans

Improved Golden Wax.—The pods are large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and a beautiful rich, golden wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf and compact growth. ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

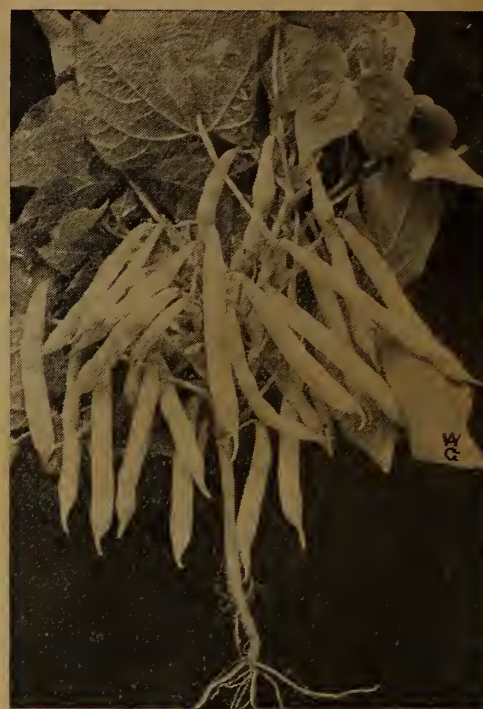
It Requires the Best Seeds to Produce the Best Vegetables—Our Seeds are the Very Best



Burpee's Giant Stringless Green Pod



Burpee's Bush Lima



Curries' Rust-Proof Black Wax

POLE BEANS

Any variety, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c.

Lazy Wife.—Immensely popular everywhere. It is exceedingly productive and easily gathered. Probably this is why it comes by this discourteous name. It is an excellent bean. 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Kentucky Wonder.—Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms white; pods very green, very long—often reaching nine or ten inches. Nearly round when young and very crisp. 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40, prepaid.

Scarlet Runner or Flowering Bean.—A great favorite, both ornamental and useful; height, 10 feet; presenting dazzling scarlet flowers from July to October. Used both as a string bean and shelled. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Cut Short or Corn Hill.—A speckled bean, used for planting among corn; fine snap sort. 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 85c; 5 lbs., \$1.40.

Early Golden Cluster Wax.—Very productive. Immense, long, broad, golden-yellow pods, flat but stringless, thick, fleshy and of excellent quality. The dry seed is thick and pure white. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 45c.

GREEN POD VARIETIES

Any variety, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.—We do not hesitate to place this variety at the head of the list. Its merits have been proven beyond a doubt. Extra early, round, fleshy pods, very brittle and almost entirely stringless, rust-proof and very productive. 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Giant Stringless Green Pod.—Resembles the Valentine, though pods average one-third longer and usually stringless. It is fully a week earlier. 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Grand Valley White Egg (Or Mortgage Lifter).—King of all bush beans. This mammoth white egg-shaped bean, the largest bush bean on the market. An entirely new and distinct variety. First brought to our notice by Mr. James M. Botkin, a prominent market gardener of Grand Junction, who has had years of experience in the business. This bean is a wonder and is sure to become a winner on account of its size, quality and productiveness. Used for shell beans only, green or dried. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

Refugee.—1,000 to 1—Vine large, spreading, exceedingly hardy and very late, and for this reason used for late planting and for pickles. The pods are long, cylindrical, green and of good quality. 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Early Yellow Six Weeks.—The pods are long and flat and of a bright green color. Plants form erect bushes. 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Dwarf Horticultural or Bush Cranberry.—Very productive and compact in growth. Pods medium length, broad, thick curved and splashed with red. Very desirable as a green shelled bean, maturing early. Seed oval, large, plump and splashed with bright red. 1 lb., 35c.

Improved Early Red Valentine.—This is a very popular sort. Pods long, round and smooth. It is one of the very earliest. The quality is unsurpassed. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50.



Grand Valley White Egg

For Field Beans See Page 43.

TABLE BEETS

ALL PRICES ARE POSTPAID

BEETS do best in a deep, rich, mellow soil, and may be planted from early spring until middle of summer. For winter use plant in June. Drop one inch deep in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart. One ounce of seed to sixty feet of drill; eight pounds per acre. Prices on all Table Beets are as follows, except otherwise noted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Extra Early Egyptian.—A very popular early turnip-shaped variety. Has small tops and grows quickly. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red.

Crosby's Egyptian.—The best for early market; as early as the original strain of Egyptian, is thicker and less inclined to push up a woody neck as it advances in growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.55.

Long Blood Red.—An old standard variety used for table and cattle; resists drouth better than any of the other standard varieties of beets; color deep red; flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.20.

Early Blood Red Turnip.—Here we have the old stand-by, the turnip beet, with its dark red color, well known to so many homesteads. It is useless to occupy space in describing it; suffice to say it is the best variety for family use.

Detroit Dark Red.—The best main crop variety. Medium sized, globular, very smooth roots of rich dark blood-red color and unsurpassed in quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.60.



Eclipse Beet



The Lentz.—Flesh very tender and sweet at all times, whether old or young; very productive and a good keeper, and will produce a crop in six weeks from the time of planting the seed.

Eclipse.—It is nearly as early as Egyptian and much more desirable owing to its globular shape, great smoothness and regularity, having a firm small top; very sweet; very fine and dark blood color. It is very desirable for market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness, as well as its other numerous good qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

Swiss Chard or Silver Beet.—A distinct vegetable and much superior to the common beets for greens. If sown at the same time it will be fit for use before them. Later the plants form broad, flat, beautiful white and wax-like stems to the leaves, which are very delicious cooked as beets or pickled. We recommend all our customers to try it. Used extensively by poultrymen for feeding purposes.

HALF SUGAR BEET AND MANGELS

For Stock Feeding and Sugar Making

Sow ten pounds per acre during early spring two feet apart between rows, thin out to eight inches in rows.

Grown for stock feeding they form very wholesome and nutritious food. Of special value for feeding cows, as they greatly increase the flow of milk. Of great value as well for feeding hogs and poultry. For the dairy farmer the most profitable crop to raise.

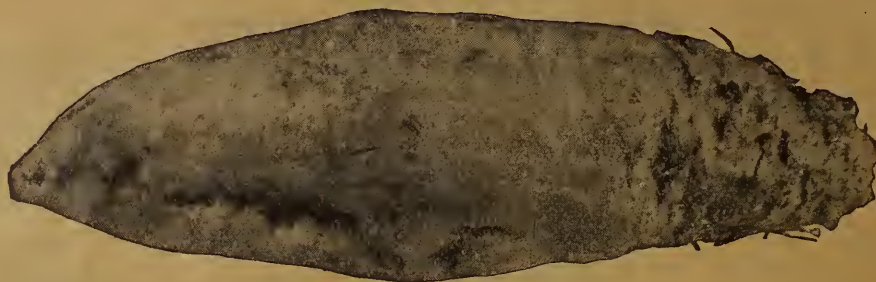
This class of beets grow well on almost any kind of soil. But large yields can only be expected from good soil well tilled. Plow deep. Sow from middle of April till first of June in drills two to three feet apart. When four or five inches high thin to twelve inches in row. Dig after first frost. Ten pounds of seed to one acre. We make special prices on large quantities. We have selected the following varieties as being the best adapted to the needs of our customers. Write for prices on large amounts.

Giant Half Sugar Beet.—This variety of Stock Beet is a very large yielder and contains a very much larger per cent of sugar, consequently is one of the best feeding varieties. Price, 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50. Ask for price on larger quantities.

Danish Sludstrup.—Sludstrup is considered the best of all mangels, having been awarded first-class certificate. In color it is reddish yellow and a distinct type. It contains the largest per cent of nutriment found in any sort. It is very hardy; grows well above ground and is easily pulled. ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid. Yields 100 tons per acre. See page 3.

Giant Eckendorf.—One of the most popular varieties of mangels grown in Germany, in which country root crops are grown on a very large scale. It has also proved very satisfactory in the United States wherever it has been tried. The roots are smooth, long and cylindrical in shape, very much like the Tankard Mangels. They are very heavy, weighing up to thirty pounds each. The flesh is firm, crisp and solid; white in color and of high feeding value. This variety is easily harvested, a large proportion growing above ground. ¼-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 95c; 5 lbs., \$4.50, prepaid.

(Continued on next page)



Mammoth Long Red Mangel

STOCK BEETS—Continued.

Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel.—Shape cylindrical; color deep rich yellow. Flesh yellow, circled with white. Unequaled for feeding stock. It is an enormous cropper. Lb., 95c; 5 lbs., \$4.50, prepaid.

Mammoth Long Red.—A particularly fine stock mangel. The roots attain enormous size. Smooth and regular in shape. It grows well above ground and is easily pulled. The best variety for deep, loose soil. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.25. Write for prices on large quantities.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar.—A variety out of which much sugar has been made. Skin cream color; flesh white. An average of fifteen tons per acre can be produced. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 3 lbs., \$2.75, prepaid. Ask for special prices on larger quantities.

White Klein Wanzleben.—This variety has proved to be a valuable sort not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of the country where it has been thoroughly tested. It has rather long, slender root, is rich in sugar; grows deep in the ground; it is claimed to yield under average conditions about sixteen tons to acre; 15 to 16 per cent sugar. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 3 lbs., \$2.75, prepaid. Ask for prices on larger quantities.



Early Danish Snowball Cauliflower

CAULIFLOWER

Culture.—For early use seed should be sown $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hotbed or in boxes in the house about six weeks before the plants are needed for planting out. If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them three inches apart, better and more hardy plants will be obtained. As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows two feet apart each way. Cultivate occasionally to keep out the weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground. For late use sow in beds about May 10 and when the plants are large enough remove to the garden, setting them two to two and a half feet each way. Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, and be continued as long as it is possible to get through them with a horse cultivator without doing injury to the plants. As soon as the heads begin to form tie the leaves together over the head to keep out the light. By this process nice white heads are obtained. One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants. Our Snowball, Dwarf Erfurt and Autumn Giant Cauliflower are selected Danish grown seed (our own importation), and experienced market gardeners will have no other except Danish select seed.

Early Danish Snowball.—We can recommend the Snowball as one of the earliest and surest heading varieties. Its dwarf habit and short outer leaves allow it to be planted very close—eighteen to twenty inches apart. It is well adapted for forcing under glass throughout the winter and spring. It gives a pure snow-white, medium-sized head. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 90c; oz., \$3.00, postpaid.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.—This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf, with solid white heads of superior quality. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 75c; oz., \$2.75.

Early Paris.—An excellent French variety and the popular early sort in the Paris markets. Being so early it must always be a favorite. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 40c; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Danish Autumn Giant.—A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, white, firm, and being well protected by foliage remain for a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season to insure their well development. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 25c; oz., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.75.

IT IS wise to get your order in early! It is easy to neglect ordering until planting time comes all at once. Then out of necessity you fly to the grocer as a last resort--pay fancy high prices for skimpy package seeds that may be several seasons old. The result is a poor stand, puny plants, slow growth and inferior yields. Don't make this mistake this year. Save money and wasted effort by preparing right now.

CABBAGE

VERY SHORT CROP—SHORTEST CROP AND HIGHEST PRICES EVER KNOWN

Culture—Cabbage requires a rich, moist, heavy soil, and deep, frequent cultivation. For extra early use the seed may be sown in January or February very thinly and shallow in hotbeds. When the young plants have reached sufficient size gradually harden them off by admitting air freely. Transplant to the open ground as soon as the ground works well. Prepare the soil to a good depth, making it loose and fine. For late use sow the seed in fine soil during April or May, and not over one-fourth inch deep. The plants become weak and slender when sown thickly. When large enough set out in the open in rows three feet apart.

Copenhagen Market.—A valuable new, early cabbage, producing round, hard heads very early in the season. As early as the Charleston Wakefield. It is the most popular early cabbage in the markets. Market gardeners here who tried it for the first time last season are simply crazy about it on account of its extreme earliness and solid, 10-pound heads, with a small core, and always of excellent quality. The plants are short-stemmed, producing heads almost on the ground. The light green leaves are medium in size, saucer shaped, and are always tightly folded. The plants may therefore be set closer than most other early varieties. It is a vigorous grower and yields, as are all cabbages from Denmark. Our stock of Copenhagen Market comes to us direct from the originator. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; ¼-lb., \$3.50.

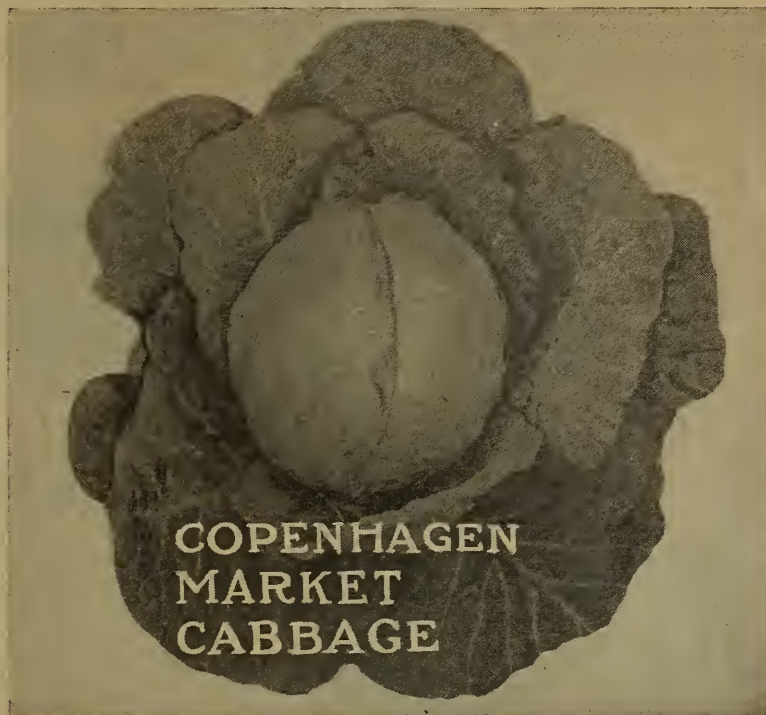
Glory of Enkhuizen.—This cabbage has won the favor of all early kraut makers, as it produces nice, large, tender heads, and it yields a great deal more per acre than any other of the mid-season cabbages, equal to the Danish Ballhead. Planting close usually results in a crop of medium sized heads, which are more desirable to shippers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.25; lb., \$8.00.

All Head Early.—It is among the earliest of the large cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than the Early Summer. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color, as well as in shape and size. It is very tender and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.00.

Early Winningstadt.—A well-known and very popular early variety. In season very close to the Wakefield. Heads large, decidedly conical; leaves bright, glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure heading variety, valuable not only for early, but also for winter cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c; ¼-lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—This is an admirable sort and fully sustains all we have heretofore said in its favor as a variety suited to the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature in the latter end of June to the first of July, and may be cut in succession for several weeks. Our seed is true Long Island grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.00; lb., \$4.50.

Hollander or Danish Ballhead.—The best cabbage to store during the winter, and is in large demand everywhere at profitable prices during the spring months. Our stock is the very best type of this the best of all late cabbage. Originated in Denmark and grown and selected for more than fifty years by Danish gardeners. Heads are hard, round, of good marketable size, fine grained and a long keeper. The weight of a head, trimmed and ready for market, is at least one-fourth more than that of any other variety of equal size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 90c; ¼-lb., \$3.00.



**COPENHAGEN
MARKET
CABBAGE**

All Seasons.—Medium early, large and hard heading. A good summer or winter sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.90; lb., \$6.00.

Premium Late Flat Dutch.—As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost. They open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. With good cultivation on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

Surehead.—This sort produces large, round flattened heads, which are of uniform size, very hard and of fine texture, and weigh from ten to fifteen pounds. It is a good keeper and shipper of fine quality and certain to head, even in unfavorable seasons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.90.

Late Large Drumhead.—This is also a very large fall and winter variety. It is similar in most respects to the Premium Flat Dutch, but the heads are more rounded on top. It is also generally larger in size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.90; lb., \$6.00.

Mammoth Rock Red.—This is the best largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. Heads deep red to the center, and will frequently average twelve inches. A sure cropper and in every way a first-class sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.50.

Extra Early Express.—Sold also as Lightning, Race-Horse, etc.; it is the earliest of all cabbages. Hard, pointed heads of good size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

Early Summer.—An excellent early cabbage; heads of medium size, round, somewhat flattened, solid and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

Succession.—A very popular second early sort, ten days later than Early Summer, but larger. Heads deep, very firm, of excellent quality. A splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

Danish Round Head, Short Item.—An earlier and shorter hemmed type of the famous Hollander. One of the grandest of all cabbages and largely grown in our state for shipping. It never fails to produce a big crop of solid, heavy heads, which are beautifully white when trimmed and are unsurpassed in eating and keeping qualities. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.25; ¼-lb., \$4.00; lb., \$15.00.

Prices on the following sorts:

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.75.

Early Flat Dutch, Early York, Drumhead Savoy, Extra Early Etampes, Drumhead Brunswick.



ALL HEAD EARLY CABBAGE

Carrots

For early crop sow in spring as soon as the ground is in working order. For late crop sow until middle of June. Sow half inch deep in rows fifteen inches apart and thin to three or more inches in row. One ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill. Four pounds to the acre.

Ox-Heart.—Is an intermediate between the Half Long and the Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of three or four inches at the neck and most beautiful shape and rich orange color. It is of extra fine quality and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

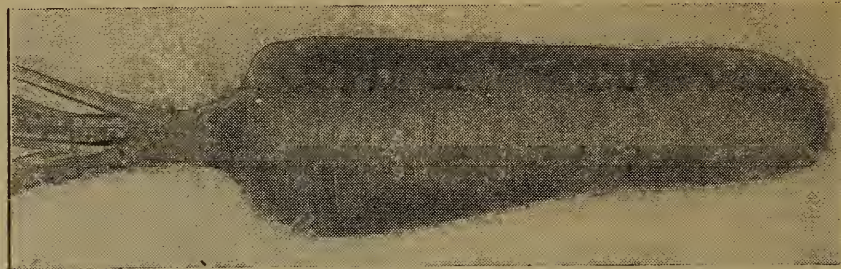
Chantenay.—This is one of the best early Carrots in existence, one which market gardeners should plant for their main early crop; it matures between Ox-Heart and Danvers. The Carrots grow about 6 inches long, are stump-rooted, very smooth, deep red, fine grained sweet and sugary, and not apt to crack open while growing. An excellent table sort and a heavy cropper. Our seeds most carefully selected. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

Danver's Half Long.—One of the heaviest croppers; root dark orange color, six to eight inches in length, thick and ending in somewhat abrupt point. First-class for all soils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

STOCK CARROTS

Long Orange.—The old standby, both for table use and for stock feeding, for late summer and winter. Fed to milch cows it increases the flow of rich milk and imparts to the butter in winter a fresh flavor and golden color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Large White Belgian.—Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. It will grow to a very large size. Flesh rather coarse and is raised exclusively for stock on light, rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.



Danver's Half-Long Radish

CELERY

Culture.—For early celery sow in February or March, in hotbeds, in drills four to six inches apart and cover about one-fourth inch deep. When fairly out of seed leaf transplant to another bed, thin out to two or three inches in the rows, and leave growing until needed to plant outside. In April plant the field in rows eighteen to twenty inches apart, and set six inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants, but do not let any earth get into the heart. The soil should be very rich and the plants should be earthed up several times during their growth. Celery needs more water than any other garden crop, and is liable to get soft if not watered sufficiently.

For winter use sow the seed in the latter part of April, or beginning of May, in beds, and transplant in the fields in July. If the roots are to be dug up and put in trenches to bleach allow two feet between the rows, or if they are to bleach in the same place where grown allow four feet. When cold weather sets in dig a trench in a high, well-drained place one foot wide, and of a depth of a few inches less than the height of the celery. Set your plants closely in it and cover gradually with straw or hay and earth as the weather gets colder. The top of the trench should be sloping so as to allow the water to run off. One ounce of seed produces 2,500 plants, and it takes about 42,000 plants to set one acre if the rows are two feet apart.

Golden Self-Blanching.—This is a beautiful plant of close habit, compact growth, and has straight and vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp and brittle. Its delicate flavor is surpassed by no other variety, and moreover it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. Our stock of this seed is selected with special care.

American Grown Seed.—Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

French.—Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 60c; oz., \$1.10; ¼-lb., \$4.00.

Winter Queen.—A very fine variety for winter storage. Robust, stocky growth, requiring but little labor in blanching. The heart stalks are heavy, broad and solid, but crisp and tender blanching to a rich, creamy-white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

White Plume.—This celery is valued because the stalks and portions of the inner leaves and heart are white. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe the work of blanching is completed. It is ornamental, tender, crisp and of good flavor and very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Giant Pascal.—This is a green leaved variety. It blanches very quickly after earthing up and is a beautiful yellowish white color, very solid and crisp, and of sweet flavor which is not equaled by any other variety. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. Under high cultivation this variety will give best satisfaction. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Easy Blanching.—This new variety is the most valuable of all celeries, being self-blanching and also long keeping. It was grown almost exclusively by all progressive celery growers in this country. The plants are compact and stocky, of medium height, and blanch easily and quickly and keep better than other sorts. The stalks are solid, tender, brittle, sweet, nutty flavored and are of attractive appearance, blanching pure white. This is a second early variety following soon after Golden Self-Blanching and is grown for winter and spring use. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 50c; oz., 75c; ¼-lb., \$2.50.

Turnip-Rooted Celery or Celeriac.—Grown for the roots which are large, turnip-shaped tops, very small. Although the consumption is limited, due to the fact that its eating qualities are so little known. For a salad it excels all other varieties of celery having a fine flavor. It can also be stewed or used for a flavoring. It may be stored like beets and will keep all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Celery Plants.—Early and late see page 25.



WHITE
PLUME
CELERY

DO IT NOW. Putting off ordering seed early ruins thousands of gardens every year
Order now and you will have them sure

CUCUMBERS

Culture—For early, sow seed in hotbed in small pots and plant out when danger of frost is over. They can be marketed with a gain of three or four weeks over those sown in the open ground. For general crops drop in hills four to six feet apart as soon as the weather is warm; ten to twelve seeds in a hill; cover half an inch deep and pat it down with the hoe. Hoe often, and when out of danger of insects thin out to three or four plants to a hill. Middle of June to July 1st is the right time to sow for pickles. Pick fruit as soon as big enough to use, or the productiveness will be injured. One ounce will plant about fifty hills. Two pounds to one acre.

Lemon Cucumber.—This dainty little cucumber resembles a lemon, both in form and color, having a distinctive flavor superior to and not found in any other cucumber. The crispness, tenderness and sweetness are all that could be desired. It has a thin skin, and can be eaten without fear of the harmful results that some experience from eating cucumbers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Davis Perfect (50 days).—This variety will produce out-of-door cucumbers that will sell in the market for hothouse grown. The shape is ideal. It is almost seedless one-third of its length from the stem, and the few seeds that are contained in its blossom end when in eating condition are so small and tender that they are hardly noticeable. Most important of all, it does not lose its dark, rich color when grown outdoors. We know of one big pickle firm that insists on their farmers using only this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Improved Long Green.—This is unquestionably the most popular for general use. When matured is nine to twelve inches long. Flesh is very solid, crisp and of delicate flavor. The skin is dark green and retains its color for a remarkably long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Frame.—Popular both for table and pickling purposes. Growth vigorous, vines very productive, fruit medium size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 95c.

Everbearing.—This variety is of small size; very early, enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickle. Its peculiar merit, however, is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the cucumbers are picked off or not. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Early White Spine.—Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines. Flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Used extensively for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 95c.

Extra Long White Spine.—A selection of the White Spine. Is very uniform in size and exceedingly early, at the same time makes a long growth—ten to twelve inches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

Earliest of All.—This is the earliest good sized cucumber grown. It is of the White Spine type; the fruits are about 7 inches long, straight, cylindrical and of dark green color. Much planted in the South for early shipments North. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Russian.—One of the earliest in cultivation; resemble the early frame, but is smaller and shorter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Japanese Climbing.—While all cucumbers are running vines this variety is much more so than others. It climbs quickly on poles or trellises and is entirely distinct. The quality is splendid and well adapted for pickling and salads. The greatest advantage of having a cucumber trained on a pole fence is evident. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c.

Chicago or Westernfield Pickling.—Very popular with Chicago market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Davis' Perfect Cucumber

Early Fortune.—The finest type of White Spine yet produced, an early strain of Davis Perfect, eight inches long, skin rich dark green, never fades when shipped a long distance. Flesh firm and crisp. Very productive and disease resistant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Boston Pickling.—The fruit abundantly borne, averages four to five inches in length and is of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Green Cluster.—A very popular early cucumber, producing its fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Average length is about five inches, skin prickly, flesh white, seedy, tender and well flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Prices on the following sorts:

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Livingston's Evergreen, Arlington White Spine, Cool and Crisp, Giant Pera, Klondike.



Everbearing Cucumbers

DO IT NOW. Putting off ordering Seed early ruins thousands of gardens every year
Order now and you will have them sure



Country Gentleman Sweet Corn

SWEET CORN

We Pay the Postage. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

Compare our prices with those of other seed houses that charge you 5 to 10 cents per pound postage. Remember, we pay the postage on sweet corn and all garden seeds. These prices are postpaid. Corn delights in a rich, warm soil, and should not be planted until the weather is settled and warm. Cultivate often. Ten pounds of seed to the acre.

Any variety: $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c, postpaid.

Mammoth White Cory.—The largest and best extra early sweet corn. The stalks are no longer than those of the White Cob Cory, but each stalk furnishes two or more large, fine shaped ears, which are fit for use before those of any other sort. The ears are twelve rowed, very symmetrical and handsome, with no opening between the rows at the base. The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, prepaid.

Extra Early Adams.—One of the earliest, maturing for table in sixty days after germination. Height of stalk three feet; not a sugar corn, but a decided acquisition, so very early in the season. Especially recommended for localities demanding a very early, hardy variety. One lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

Early Minnesota.—This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures so early, but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

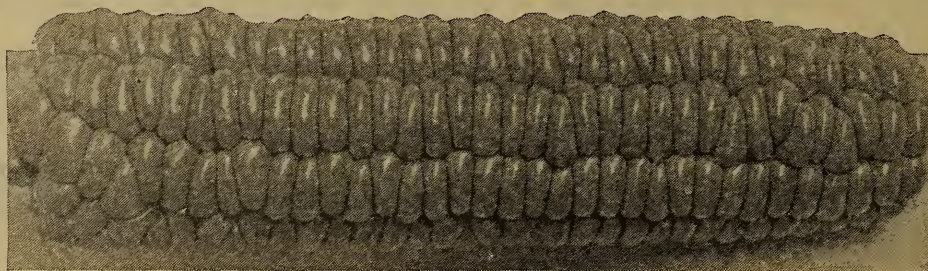
Perry's Hybrid.—A very fine, early variety, fully as early as the Minnesota, and ears much larger, each containing twelve to fourteen rows of kernels, well filled to the end. The grains are very large and pure white, but the cob is reddish. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c. Ask for quantity price.

There is no Sweet Corn as good as that from your own garden

Peep O'Day.—The earliest of all true Sweet Corns. One of the best varieties for the north and for high altitudes. Stalks dwarf, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, each producing 2 to 3 ears which are mostly 10 rowed and about 6 inches long. The kernels are smaller than those of early corn, are pure white and deliciously sweet. This corn being small should be planted just far enough apart to admit cultivation. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10.

Golden Bantam is as early as the earliest and extremely hardy, of dwarf growth, but very productive. The ears are from six to eight inches in length, creamy yellow and of better quality than any of the early sweet corn. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Bantam Evergreen.—A new variety grown by us last season for the first time, it is earlier than Stowell's and is claimed by some gardeners to be the sweetest and best variety on the market; is a cross of the Golden Bantam and Evergreen. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 3 for \$1.00.



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

Country Gentleman.—The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the great merit of the Country Gentleman corn is its delicious quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Early Evergreen.—The ears of this fine corn are eight inches long, being mostly fourteen to eighteen rows; a magnificent kind for market gardeners and for main crop in the home garden. It ripens ten or twelve days in advance of Stowell's Evergreen, and remains green a long time. Two plantings will extend until frost, but the ears are not quite as large as Stowell's. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10.

Stowell's Evergreen.—This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive. The ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remains for a long time in an edible condition. This variety with one or two early varieties for a succession, is necessary to every garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

POPCORN

Our Pop Corn Seed is from extra selected stock, grown in the Grand Valley, and will produce the very best of ears for popping. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 6 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

White Rice.—A very handsome variety. Kernels long, pointed, and resembling rice. Color white; very prolific.

Queen's Golden.—The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of one inch.

For prices on field corn see page 41.

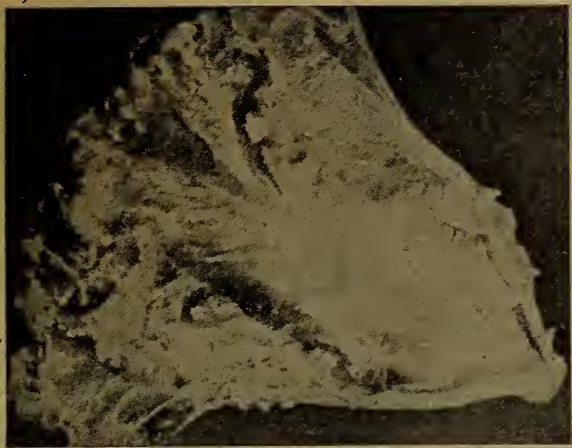
BABY GOLDEN POP CORN

Baby Golden Pop Corn.—This is a new strain of bright, golden yellow rice corn, dwarf habit, but enormous yielder. The best popper and most delicious corn you ever tasted. Ears four to six inches long, produces four and five ears to stalk. Price, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

LETTUCE

Lettuce delights in rich, moist soil. As soon as ground can be worked in the spring sow in drills, covering about one-fourth inch deep. For good, tender lettuce make several plantings and water often. For earliest spring use sow late in the fall, just before the ground freezes. One ounce of seed to 150 feet of row. Prices of all lettuce as follows, except as otherwise noted: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

Non-heading Varieties



Grand Rapids Lettuce

Black-Seeded Simpson.—The leaves of this variety are very large and form a compact mass rather than a distinct head. They have the quality of not wilting quickly and being of a light green color. The variety is much liked by market gardeners and for forcing.

Simpson's Early Curled.—One of the best early sorts for market or family use. All the leaves tend to produce a large, loose head. Leaves beautifully crimped, dark green, very tender and crisp. Recommended for general cultivation.

Grand Rapids.—As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of thick growth, little liable to rot and standing for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster, of large, light yellowish green leaves, slightly crimped and blistered and rather thin. It will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Early Prize Head.—It forms a mammoth head and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head, but slow to seed; of superior flavor and very hard. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged, with brownish red on edge. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c; 2 lbs., \$1.50.

Paris White Cos.—Distinct from other varieties of lettuce; with long spoon-shaped leaves folding into a loose head, blanching readily. Crisp and of mild, sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c.



Denver Market

Heading Varieties

California Cream Butter.—Heads large, round and of beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are of medium green, marked with small brown spots, inner leaves of a rich cream color. Medium early, and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality very good, rich, buttery flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Brown Dutch.—The old-fashioned brown leafed lettuce, one of the earliest and best for family use. Should be in every garden. Try it.

Mammoth Big Boston.—The finest, largest, best heat-resisting butterhead variety. Earlier and larger than Big Boston, forming large, firm heads of light, bright green color without any red shading on the leaves. Quality excellent, of sweet buttery flavor. A great improvement on the well known Big Boston, which it is bound to supersede when better known. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Big Boston.—One of the most popular varieties, extensively planted in our state for the market and shipping, also excellent for forcing in cold frames. Large plants hardy and vigorous with broad, crisp leaves of light green color, slightly tinged reddish brown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

May King.—An extremely early butterhead variety for forcing and outdoors. Heads very solid, medium sized, of light green color tinged brown and blanching rich golden-yellow, very tender, buttery, and of splendid quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

New York or Wonderful.—Excellent for midsummer. One of the best for resisting heat. Heads large, well-blanching, crisp, tender and sweet, slow to run to seed. A popular cabbage headed sort, with extra table qualities. For home garden or market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Denver Market.—It is an early variety of head lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large, solid heads of a good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered, and very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of lettuce now grown. The shape of the head resembles somewhat the Hanson, but is more oblong. This stock is grown especially for gardeners' use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Hanson.—This large, creamy lettuce is by far the best sort for this climate that has yet been introduced. If you have never grown it try an ounce or two and compare it with your favorite.

The heads are of very large size, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves. Color green outside and white within; free from any bitter unpleasant taste. Not recommended for forcing, but has few superiors for family use.

This is the most popular sort in this locality on account of its beautiful clear color and its ability to withstand the excessive sunshine prevalent here. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

We also have the following varieties: Price per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c. St. Louis Market, Boston Market, Lapp's Black Seeded, Tennis Ball Black Seeded and Tomhannock.

Borecole or Kale

Kale may be grown in almost any soil, but the richer it is the more abundant the product. Sow from the middle of April to the beginning of May in prepared beds. Transplant in June and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. One ounce to 2,000 plants.

Tall Green Curled Scotch.—This is one of the most popular varieties. It is very hardy and much improved by frost. Two feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c.

Broccoli

Nearly allied to cauliflower, but more hardy. It succeeds best in a moist and rather cold atmosphere.

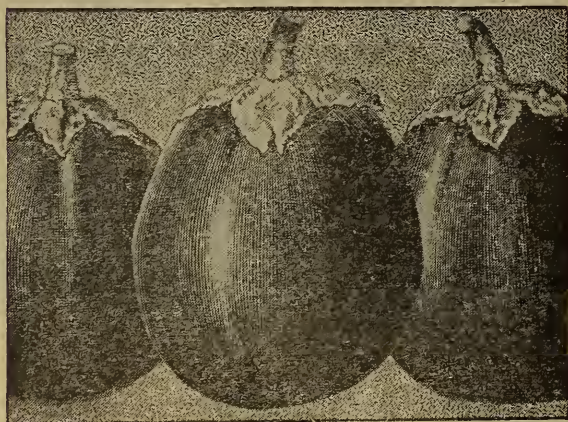
Large White Mammoth.—A valuable variety, with large, firm heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00.

Brussel's Sprouts

One of the best vegetables for winter use, producing from the axiles of the leaves an abundance of sprouts resembling small cabbages. Much favored in Europe.

Dwarf Improved.—A variety producing compact sprouts of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c.

Don't Forget,
Order Early



New York Improved Spineless

Egg Plant

The seed should be planted in a hotbed or box in the house, care being taken that the plants have an even, continuous heat. They do not respond to a setback very readily. Transplant only vigorous plants when the weather is warm.

New York Improved Spineless.—Our selected strain of this popular sort has no superior among its kind. It is the most beautiful, as well as edible of the many varieties of egg plant. A well grown specimen never fails to take the premium at the fair. It is absolutely spineless. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.50.

Black Beauty.—The fruits are rich dark purple, large and symmetrical, maturing a little earlier than our New York Improved, but usually not quite as large. A very desirable sort for the market, as the fruit holds its color a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.50.

Endive

Endive is one of the best salads for fall and winter use. Sow for an early supply about the middle of April. As it is used mostly in the fall months the main sowings are made in June and July. When the plant has attained its full size gather up the leaves and tie them by their tips in a conical form. This excludes the light and air from the inner leaves, which, in the course of from three to six weeks, become blanched.

Green Curled Winter.—The hardest variety. Leaves dark green, which readily blanch white; not only most useful as a salad, but much used for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c.

Collards

Georgia, Southern or Creole.—This is a variety so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose open head or mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves their quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c.

Corn Salad

Broad Leaved.—Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in winter, as may be convenient. Thus it is accessible, even when deep snow prevails. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c.

Plant on rich soil, finely pulverized, in drills six or eight inches apart. To be used as a salad before the flowers appear.

Cress

Garden Cress or Pepper Grass.—Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c.

Cress, True Water.—It is quite distinct from the common, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads, and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00.

Horseradish

Grown only from pieces of root. Roots suitable for planting. 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid.

Kohl-Rabi

EARLY WHITE VIENNA

This vegetable, the popularity of which is rapidly increasing, combines the virtues of the turnip and cabbage, but surpasses both in flavor. Use when young and tender. Sow in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to ten inches in the row. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Mustard

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach.

Giant Southern Curled.—The large leaves, which often measure fourteen inches, are ready for use in about six weeks after sowing. Plant will continue until frosty weather. Leaves are eaten, boiled, like spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

White English.—Best for salads and medicinal purposes. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Brown or Black.—The common small seeded variety. More pungent than the white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.



Giant Southern Curled Mustard
Mustard "Greens" can't be beat.

CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELONS

The soil for cantaloupes and melons should be light, rich and sandy. Do not plant seed until soil is in the very best possible condition and danger of frost is past. If the soil is dry furrow out and irrigate several days before planting. Drop eight or ten seeds in hills six feet each way, covering three-fourths of an inch. If you plant early melons cultivate often and irrigate sparingly. Thin to four plants in a hill. For late planting or replanting the following method has been resorted to with great success: Thoroughly soak seed and place in a warm manure pile for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, or until the sprouts appear. Use three pounds of seed to the acre.

Burgess' Delicious Gold Lined Rocky Ford (Green Flesh).—One of the sweetest and most delicious early melons ever grown. The melons are deeply netted, being covered with a heavy grayish netting. Its shape is ideal, very slightly oval, no ribs and is heavily netted over the entire melon. A wonderfully prolific yielder, producing its melons ten days to two weeks earlier than the Rocky Ford. It is the right shape to pack to best advantage in crates. The close and deep netting thoroughly covering the melon, protects its keeping and shipping qualities. The seed cavity is very small, the attractive green flesh is thick and firm, making it the best melon for market as well as the home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25; 10 lbs. and up, \$1.00 per lb.

Eden Gem.—Our strain of this melon is the height of perfection. Melons are solid net, meat is deep and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.00.

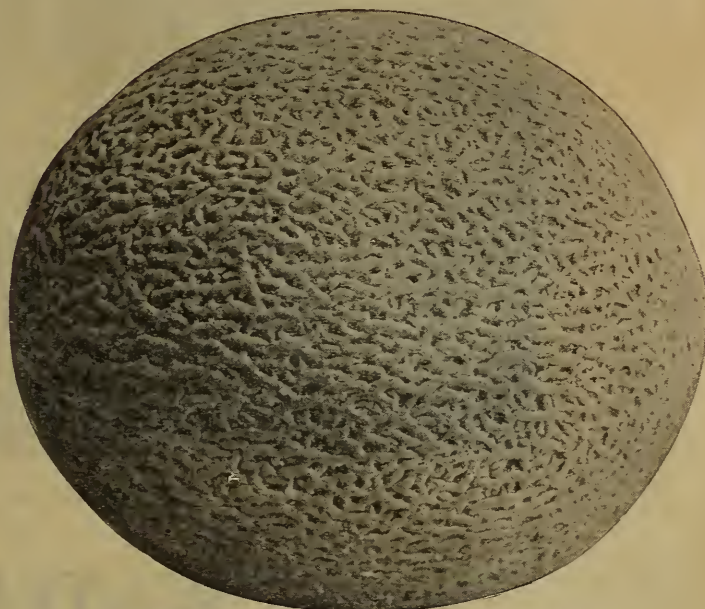
Thoroughbred Rocky Ford.—This melon has ten distinct ribs, covered with a closely laced and interlaced netting. The flesh is light green, changing very slightly toward a yellow at the center. Seed cavity is small. Fruit is very uniform and is also running 90 per cent standard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00.

Burrell's Gem.—This is without a doubt one of the finest melons; flesh thick and firm; salmon colored, being sweet and of the finest flavor. Stands shipping as well as the Rocky Ford. The melons are oblong, skin dark green, with brown netting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

Banana.—Long, white, smooth, cucumber-shaped muskmelon, highly scented; late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Select Rust-Resistant Rocky Ford.—This is the highest development of the Rocky Ford cantaloupe, both in netting and rust-resisting qualities. This melon has a solid net over its entire surface. The meat is light green and very deep and fine, sweet flavor. It is highly rust-resistant, and under conditions when other strains rust badly the melon of this strain remains green and thrifty and bears fruit. It yields a heavy crop of uniform standard sized melons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

Hoodoo (Hearts of Gold).—This is an orange fleshed variety of medium size, ideal as a shipping melon and a desirable mid-season sort for the home garden. The vines are vigorous, blight resisting and very productive. The fruits are nearly round and are uniformly of medium size. The netting is exceptionally fine and dense, extending over practically the entire surface. The rind is thin yet very firm, so that the melons arrive in perfect condition in distant markets. The flesh is very thick, firm, highly colored, of fine texture and delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Burgess' Delicious Gold Lined Rocky Ford

The following varieties are: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Emerald Gem.—One of the very earliest varieties. Fruit small, skin deep emerald green, flesh a handsome salmon color and very thick. Flavor most delicious; a splendid melon for hotels and restaurants.

Extra Early Citron.—An improved and much earlier strain of the green citron. Flesh green.

Grand Rapids.—Remarkably early, considering its large size. Flesh salmon color.

Osage or Miller's Cream.—A remarkably fine variety and very profitable sort for market gardeners. It is of medium size, oval in form, dark green in color; handsomely netted and slightly ribbed. The flesh is extremely and uniformly thick; of firm texture. Rich salmon in color.

Montreal Market.—Skin green, deeply netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green, melting, of a delicious flavor. They are regular in shape and uniformly grown to a very large size.

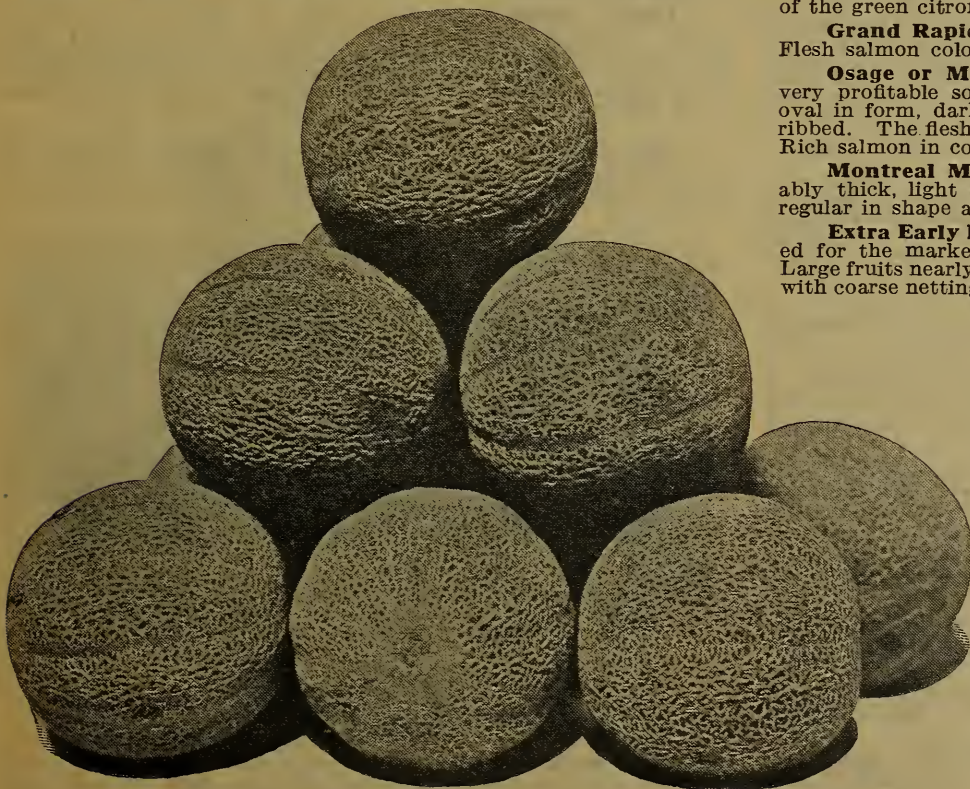
Extra Early Hackensack.—A green fleshed melon, much planted for the market and also very popular as a home garden sort. Large fruits nearly round, somewhat flattened, deeply ribbed, covered with coarse netting, skin green; flesh juicy and sweet.

Cassaba

Culture.—Should be planted and cultivated the same as muskmelons, and just before the first frost they should be gathered and stored in straw or in cellars, until November or later.

Golden Beauty Cassaba.—More extensively grown than any other Cassaba. It is the best fall Cassaba, it ripens here early in September and can be kept until in December. Fruits 6 to 8 inches in diameter, of golden-yellow color, firm and heavy. Easily grown, very prolific, an excellent shipper and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Winter Pineapple Cassaba.—The best of the winter varieties, ripening after harvest and keeping in eating condition, if properly handled, until well into February. The fruit is dark sea green, while mottled with green at the base; rather large in size, being ten to twelve inches in diameter, very heavy and firm as a rock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



Improved Hoodoo (Hearts of Gold)



Field of Tom Watson Watermelons

WATERMELONS

The culture for watermelons is the same as for cantaloupes, except that the hills should be farther apart. Watermelons delight in a light sandy soil, plenty of sunshine and water. One ounce will plant thirty hills. Three or four pounds to the acre. Prices on all melon seeds are as follows except otherwise noted: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo.—Large, oblong melon 20 inches in diameter, somewhat tapering at the ends. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet; ripening close to the skin. Seeds white, lying close to the rind; leaving a large, solid heart which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary. The melon is better for home use than for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Rocky Ford.—This melon is considered one of the best for this climate. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. Seeds white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large, solid heart, which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. Similar to Kleckley Sweet but with tough rind and a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Tom Watson.—A large, long melon similar in shape, color and splendid quality to Kleckley Sweet, but averaging larger in size and with tougher rind, making it especially adapted for shipping. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh rich red, sweet and tender. Seed white, more or less marked with brown. A comparatively new watermelon which is becoming very popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Phinney's Early.—Flesh deep red, of very superior quality; early and productive; a very valuable market variety.

Kolb's Gem.—Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green; outer rind or shell exceedingly hard and firm, making it a very good sort for shipping long distances. Flesh bright, red, solid and sweet.

Cuban Queen.—Fruit large and solid, rind very thin and strong. Ripens to the very center; skin striped with dark and light green; flesh bright red, crisp and very sugary. It is a good keeper and bears transit well.

Black Spanish.—Round, very dark green with scarlet flesh and black seeds. It is not so large as some of the other sorts, but has a very thin rind and a rich, sugary flavor.

Cole's Early.—Is very early and will mature in every state. Melons are of medium size, nearly round in shape; rind green striped with lighter shades.

Mountain Sweet.—Fruit of large size and oval shape; flesh scarlet and quite solid. Very sweet and delicious. Best for general use.

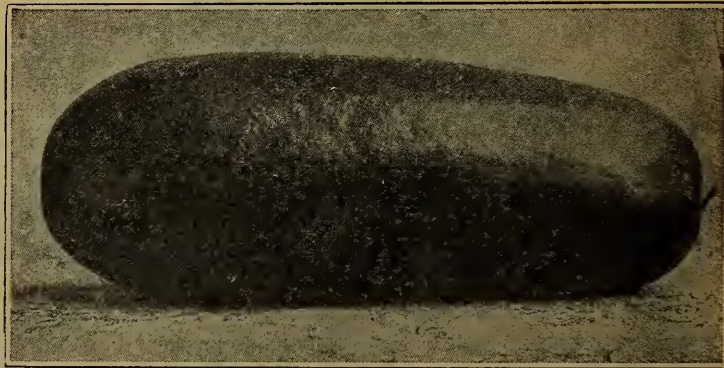
Sweet Heart.—This new melon is early; large, handsome, heavy and productive. The shape is oval and color mottled light to very light green. Flesh bright red; solid, but tender and very sweet.

Seminole.—A large and very productive melon; color usually gray, sometimes a light green; flesh carmine, of good quality and flavor; green and gray melons on same vine; good shipper.

Florida Favorite.—A very large, long melon, mottled dark green, with stripes of lighter shade; rind thin, but firm; flesh very bright, deep red; very sweet, tender and excellent. A very popular variety in the South.

Winter Queen.—Average weight 25 pounds. Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink flesh; seeds black. The most luscious, handsome and valuable winter melon in the world. It is very hardy and does well in any soil which grows melons. The melons have been shipped into this market as late as December. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c.

Citron.—Grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green, flesh white and solid; seeds red. This variety is not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc.



Kleckley Sweet Watermelon

Leek

Large American Flag.—This leek, aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish when sliced and cooked like green peas. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

PEPPERS

Peppers should be started in a hotbed in February or March and not planted till the ground is warm and there is no more danger of frost. Set the plants in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the row. One ounce produces about 1,500 plants.

Neapolitan Giant.—The earliest and the most productive of the large fruited peppers in cultivation; it promises to become the principal shipping variety in this country. Fruits as large as Ruby King but two weeks earlier. Strong plants 2 feet high, often carrying 50 and more marketable fruits at one time. The peppers are from 4 to 4½ inches long, have bright red flesh sweet and mild as an apple, and keep in prime condition for a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.50.

Ruby Giant.—An improvement on the old Ruby King, about as thick again as that variety, a much better keeper and shipper and fully as early. These large, beautiful fruits are perfectly sweet and free of pungency and will sell even if the markets are glutted with other sorts. One of the most profitable peppers to grow for market. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 20c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.00.

Ruby King.—An improved American variety reaching the largest size, often four to six inches in length, yet retaining the same symmetrical shape of the smaller sorts. It is very bright colored and the flesh is beautiful, sweet and mild flavored. One of the best for stuffed pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.50.

Large Bell or Bull Nose.—An old standard variety. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size, and has thick flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.40.

Long Red Cayenne.—A rather late sort, having a slim pointed pod about four inches long, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.

Red Chili.—A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The plants should be started quite early in hotbeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 ozs., 40c; ¼-lb., 75c.

Pimento.—The fruits of this very productive sort are exceptionally smooth and glossy, of good size, medium length and attractive color. The flesh is very thick and solid, mild and of a very fine flavor. Desirable not only for salads and stuffed peppers, but is also the sort used largely by canners. The plants are vigorous and upright, about two to two and one-half feet high, with short, broad, dark green leaves. The fruits are deep green when young, becoming deep red as they mature. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; 2 ozs., 75c; ¼-lb., \$1.50.

Chinese Giant.—One of the very best and largest mangoe peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautifully rich, glossy-red flesh and mild flavor all lead us to recommend it very highly. Its strong, bushy plants are heavily loaded



Chinese Giant Pepper

with large fruits, which are produced throughout the season. A very unusual variety worthy of the highest recommendation. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 20c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.00.

ONIONS

Our Onion seed is principally home grown seed from selected onions, no scullions. This seed is cheap at double the ordinary price. We sell nothing but thoroughly tested seed. If you are a market gardener write us for special prices on large quantities.



Burgess' Giant of the Rockies

Burgess' Giant of the Rockies.—The largest and one of the best Onions grown. This is a new strain of onions and makes a remarkable yield, from 600 to 800 bu. per acre. The bulbs are very handsome, nearly globular in shape, have a very thin skin of light straw color and white flesh. Some of them grow to a remarkable size, weighing nearly 6 pounds each. Larger and later than Prize-taker; flesh mild and sweet; excellent for home use at any time while in the growing state. Crated like Spanish onions they bring high prices in every market. It will yield more tons per acre than any other onion. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c; 4 ozs., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00.

Early White Queen.—Succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are small, flat, beautifully white and of excellent flavor, but the principal recommendation is the marvelous rapidity of its growth. An excellent sort for pickling onions. The earliest variety in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75.

Southport Red Globe.—A medium early or main crop variety. One of the best keepers and shippers. Bulbs of large size, of ideal globe shape, with small neck and smooth, glossy surface of beautiful deep purplish red color. Flesh white, fine grained and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

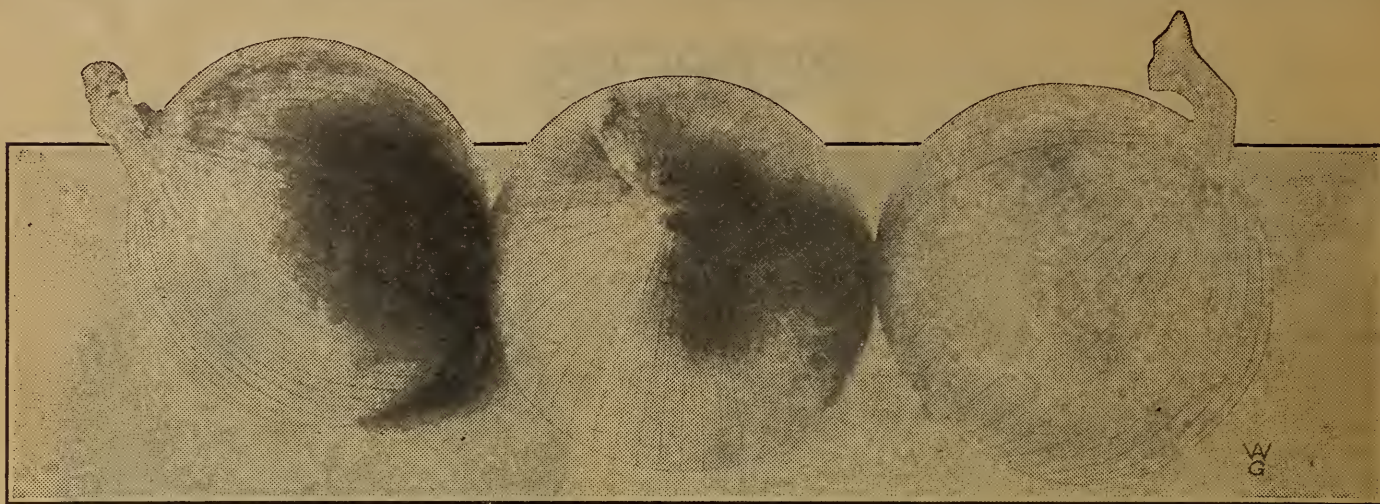
Southport Yellow Globe.—Very hardy and productive; a late main crop variety. The bulbs are of perfect globe shape and of rich yellow color. They ripen down evenly, keep well and ship well. The flesh is fine grained and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Mammoth Silver King.—This new onion grows to a remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white; the flesh is snowy white and of a particularly mild and pleasing flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Prize Taker.—This new variety is without exception one of the largest and most handsome variety of onions ever grown. It is the large, beautiful onion that is seen every fall on sale at the fruit stores and stands in the large cities. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, while the flesh is white, sweet, mild and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Mammoth Red Pompeii.—Skin reddish brown; shape flat; grows to a large size (4 to 5 pounds), is very fine grained and mild flavored; white fleshed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

White Bermuda.—This variety develops in an astonishing short time good sized bulbs with pale yellow skin and white, fine grained flesh of mild, pleasant flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Improved Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

IMPROVED YELLOW GLOBE SELECTED STOCK, DANVERS COLORADO SEED

Grown at an altitude of over one mile, from selected bulbs, a strain that has been thoroughly acclimated and bred up until it produces earlier and better bulbs. Best of keepers, immense cropper, less thick necks, a handsome, good sized Onion, with thin Yellow skin, flesh white, very solid and fine grained. In fact, the only Onion for the Mountain regions. Our Seed absolutely dependable, pure and 100% germination. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$12.50.

Brown Australian.—Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid. The bulbs are most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. They ripen evenly and extremely early; never showing any thick necks or scullions. The color of the skin is of a pale reddish brown, distinct from that of any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$17.50.

Southport White Globe.—A large globe-shaped onion; firm, fine grained, of mild flavor; keeps well. This is one of the handsomest onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear white skin and commands the highest market price. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

White Portugal or Silver Skin.

A mild, pleasant flavored variety; the thin skin is a clear, silvery white of handsome appearance. The bulbs grow to good size, ripening early and quite evenly. Pkt. 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; 5 lbs., \$15.00.



White Portugal or Silver Skin Onions

Large Red Wethersfield.—This is a standard red variety and a favorite onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulbs large, somewhat flattened; oval shaped; skin deep purple red; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive; the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25; 10 lbs. and more, \$2.00 per lb.

Yellow Flat Danvers.—The standard, general crop yellow onion for home use and for market. Very hardy, most productive, earlier than Globe Danvers; the bulbs ripen down quickly and evenly and keep very well; they are of medium size, very thick, flattened, with small neck, of coppery-yellow color and have white, mild flesh.

We grow here annually a very large quantity of seed of this variety and our stock is absolutely pure and of extra high vitality.

Sown thickly, about 60 pounds per acre, it will produce the finest and best keeping onion sets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60; 10 lbs. and over, \$1.50 per lb., prepaid.

Onion Sets

These prices are Prepaid by Parcel Post.
Ask for Special Prices on Larger Quantities.

Thirty-two pounds constitutes a bushel of onion sets. One quart will set 75 to 100 feet of row, depending upon the size of the sets.

Red Bottom.—Produced by sowing thickly the seed of the Large Red Wethersfield variety and thinning out. They mature under this method when half an inch through. They are then used precisely as top onions are; set them out in the spring instead of sowing the seed. Per qt., 25c; 2 qts., 40c; 4 qts., 75c; ¼-bu., \$1.40.

Yellow Bottom.—Identical with the preceding, except in color. They are used in the same manner and are produced from the black seed of the Yellow Danvers variety. Per qt., 25c; 2 qts., 40c; 4 qts., 75c; ¼-bu., \$1.40.

White Bottom.—The seed of the White Silver Skin or White Portugal varieties is used to produce the white sets. Per qt., 30c; 2 qts., 50c; 4 qts., 90c; ¼-bu., \$1.75.

Raise your own

VEGETABLES

and solve the

High Cost

of Living

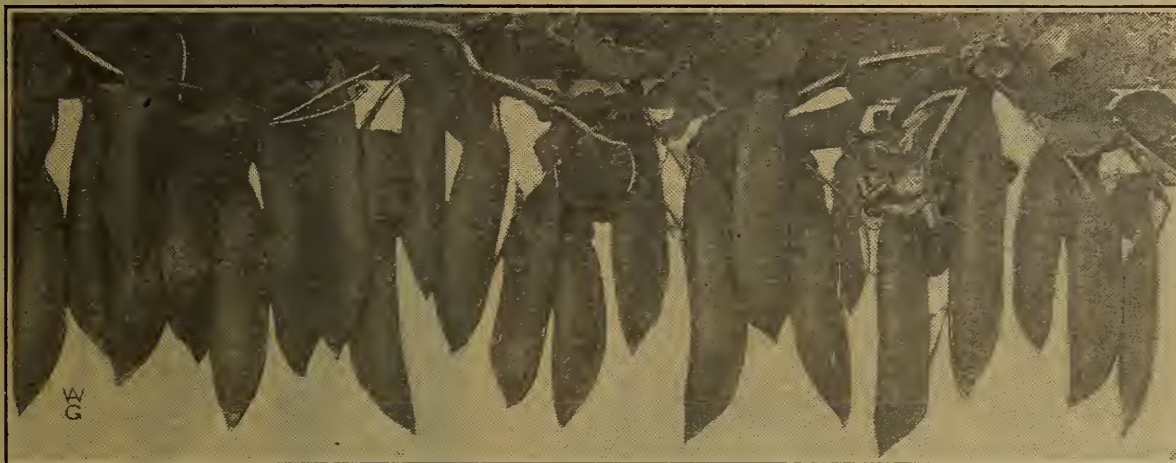
Okra

One ounce will plant 100 hills.

Culture.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart and when plants are four inches high thin out from ten to twelve inches. They should be well manured. The young, green seed pods of this plant are used in soups or stewed, and served like asparagus. The young pods can also be dried for winter use.

Dwarf.—Prolific, early, long podded and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 60c.

Tall.—Height five feet. Plant in rows of three feet and let two plants stand to the foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c.



Gradus Peas

PEAS

PEAS ARE A VERY SHORT CROP. SOME VARIETIES COMPLETE FAILURE.

We Pay the Postage on Peas

MARKET GARDENERS NOTICE! We grow our own **Seed Peas** and **Beans** here in the heart of the Rockies at an altitude of more than a mile. We use the utmost care to have the stock true to name; the roguing and hand picking is done by experienced hands. It is a well known fact that seed grown in this rugged climate is hardier and will produce better results than that grown in a warmer climate and lower altitude.

Peas will do better on soil that is rather heavy than on light sand. Smooth varieties should be planted as early as possible, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted until later as they are inclined to rot in cold soil. Sow in single or double rows two or three feet apart. Sow thickly. Our experience is that thick sowing is best, especially in the warm climates. Make sowing often for succession, and keep vines picked clean; one pound to fifty feet of drill.

The following varieties marked with (x) are smooth.

We are headquarters for Northern seed. We make special low prices to dealers and truck growers. Write for prices on large quantities.

We can save you money. Any variety, pkt., 10c. each.

Laxtonia Pea.—We do not hesitate in saying that it is the finest early dwarf ever raised or introduced. It is good in all respects. It is ready for gathering several days before the Gradus, has a true marrow-fat flavor, and the pods are very large, if anything, larger than the Gradus, and quite double the size of any of the American Wonder or English Wonder types. Height averages eighteen inches, a nice height for market or private use. The haulm is covered from top to bottom with even sized pods, eight and nine on a vine and nine to ten peas in a pod. It is wonderfully hardy and a vigorous grower, and pods and haulm are of a particularly rich velvety green. Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00.

Gradus.—This is the largest extra early pea grown. It is very hardy, and may be planted as early as the small, smooth sorts, and will mature larger peas of surpassing quality in nearly the same time. The pods are of a green color, plump and measure four or more inches in length; eight or more peas to the pod. The vines grow vigorous—thirty inches. Don't fail to try this variety. Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Stratagem.—Seeds green; wrinkled; middle crop; one of the best peas ever sent out; grows a vigorous and showy vine of branching habit; heavily laden with immense pods containing ten to twelve peas of large size; a marvelous cropper and incomparable eating pea; height one and one-half feet. Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Melting Sugar, Edible Pods.—Height, 42 to 50 inches, pods four inches. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

ADVANCER PEA

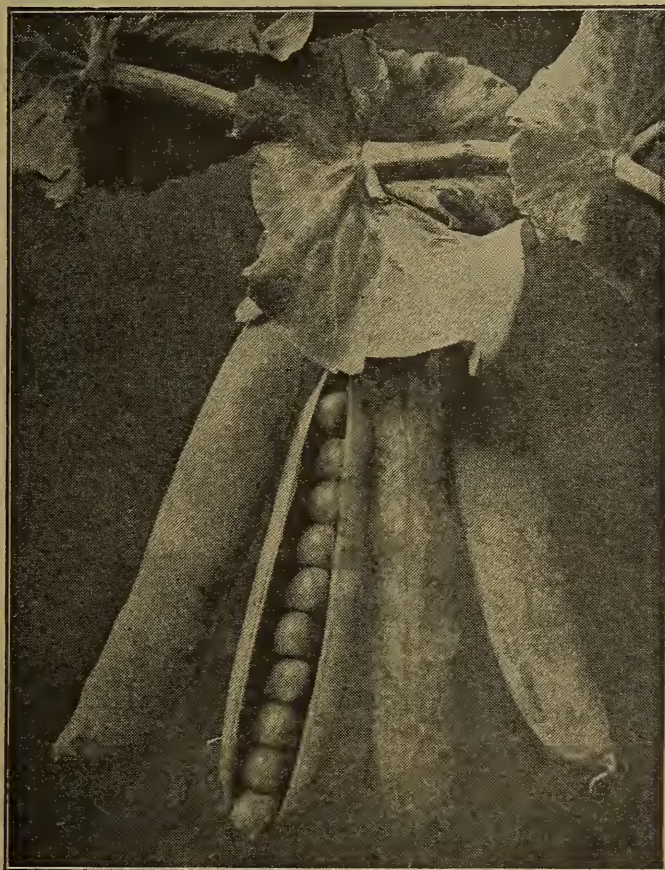
Wonderfully Prolific, Exceptionally Good Flavor

Many claim Advancer is equal in flavor to Champion of England. Indeed, it is sometimes named Dwarf Champion. The plant is 2½ feet high, extremely vigorous and is noted particularly for the enormous number of pods produced on each vine—no variety excels it in this respect. The pods are small, but the peas so densely packed therein that one yield per plant exceeds that of many of the larger podded sorts. It is one of the few English varieties that has become perfectly adapted to American conditions. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40.

Horsford's Market Garden.—Very popular with the canners on account of its heavy yields. The vines are from 2 to 2½ feet tall and very uniform. Pods are of medium size, but remarkably well filled with peas of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

(x) **Alaska.**—Probably the earliest and hardiest pea grown. A favorite with market gardeners. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green in color, which are well filled with round smooth peas maturing evenly, so that one picking will nearly clean off the crop. ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

(x) **First and Best.**—One of the earliest. The quality is good. Height two feet. ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.



Advancer Peas

PEAS—Continued

American Wonder.—This pea is a hybrid of fixed habit, between the Champion of England and the Little Gem. It possesses merits of both with additional claims to notice. The vine grows eight to ten inches high, and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earliest, ripening in about fifty days from germination. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c.

Nott's Excelsior.—Robust and vigorous in growth, inclined to throw out laterals from the base of the stock, producing profusion of long, handsome pods, closely packed with large peas of fine flavor. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific, with larger pods, more peas. A decided acquisition and sure to be very popular when generally known. Height twelve inches. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c.

Pride of the Market.—Seeds green; a week earlier than the Stratagem, but resembling it in habits of growth. The foliage and pods are, however, of a deeper green; the pods are from 5 to 7 inches in length and well filled with very large peas; height one and one-half feet. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00.

Bliss Everbearing.—The vines attain a height of from three to four feet, foliage large; the pods will average four inches in length, each pod producing six to eight wrinkled peas. The peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed. For a continuance in bearing this variety is unexcelled. 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 85c.

Champion of England.—A variety possessing merit of high order. Superior to the common Marrowfat, which it resembles in strength of vine and general habit; wrinkled and very sugary; requires sticking with brush; ripens for table use seventy days after germination. 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40.

Telephone.—A standard variety hard to beat, splendid flavor; height two feet; ripens very early; tall vines, large, well-filled pods. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00.

Field Peas, see page 38.

Parsley

New Emerald.—The plants are of dwarf, compact growth, while the leaves are of a handsome bright green coloring, very finely crimped and curled, of most ornamental appearance. One of the finest for garnishing or flavoring. Commands the highest price in Denver markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Champion Moss or Triple Curled.—The leaves are finely cut and curled and of a dark green color. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Parsnips

Culture.—They do best in deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants six to eight to the foot. As they are improved by frost a part of the crop should be left in the ground for spring use. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill, five pounds an acre.

Sugar or Hollow Crowned.—The best for table use; a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of great productiveness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Garlic

The garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. The bulb is composed of many small cloves, which are planted in spring six inches apart and gathered in August. Bulbs for planting: 4 oz., 25c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

TO THE TRADE

We would like to call the attention of our customers to the fact that very many of our seeds are grown in the Grand Valley, especially our seed corn. We find that by growing the corn here and hand-picking the seed we get a corn that will mature two to three weeks earlier. Our stock of corn this year is all Grand Valley growth, hand-picked, and of the best quality, and its germinating quality thoroughly tested before it leaves our store.

Our watermelon and cantaloupe seeds are the best. Our Yellow Danver and Prize Taker onion seeds are home grown and can't be beat. We beat the world for wheat, oats, potatoes and alfalfa seed.



American Wonder Peas

Pumpkin

Write for prices on large amounts of Pumpkin Seeds

The value and utility of this crop is not as generally appreciated as it should be. There is no crop that responds as well to poor soil or to new ground. Plant it in hills eight feet apart. One ounce to forty hills, three or four pounds to the acre.

Small Sugar or Pie Pumpkin.—A handsome, prolific variety; fruits of small size, averaging about ten inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened and slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange yellow, flesh fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

Japanese Pie.—The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin, usually fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and produce abundantly. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Large Cheese or Kentucky Field.—Flat and round like a cheese; color skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Mammoth Tours.—A French variety which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Common Field.—The well known old Connecticut field variety. Grows well among corn; varies in shape; excellent stock feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

King of Mammoths.—The flesh and skin are a bright golden yellow color. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown and a splendid keeper. This variety has been grown to weigh over 200 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



King of Mammoths

Spinach

☞ Sow in September or very early spring for early crop. Fall sowing may be protected with light covering of straw. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill; ten to twelve pounds to the acre.

Round Summer.—This variety is generally preferred for early spring sowing, and is the most popular with market gardeners. Leaves large, thick and fleshy. Not quite so hardy as the Prickly but stands winter well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Long Standing.—An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; what renders it especially desirable is the fact that it is much later in going to seed than any other variety. This valuable quality will be appreciated. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 4 ozs., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Prickly Winter.—The hardiest variety and will withstand the severest weather with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly, leaves triangular oblong or arrow-shaped. It is employed for fall sowing, which in this altitude is made about the first of September. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 3 lbs., \$2.25.

Large Viroflay.—A popular market variety for either spring or fall sowing. Produces great quantities of large, thick, roundish leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved.—The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant of upright growth, with narrow leaves, which are curled like those of a savoy cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes

SEED POTATOES

PRICES ARE NOT PREPAID.

Our Seed Potatoes are grown by an expert farmer. The seed is carefully selected, graded and treated before planting, and is free from disease. We also have some excellent stock grown at high altitude (dry farming), which are exceptionally nice stock. Price on all varieties as follows: 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.50. These prices are not prepaid. Get prices on larger quantities. If wanted by Parcel Post, add extra for postage. See P. P. rates, page 4.

We can send fifty pounds by Parcel Post up to 150 miles for 54 cents (\$1.08 per hundred). See P. P. rates on page 3.

It is too early to make a price on quantities, but you can rest assured that our price will be in line with the market at the time of sale.

Irish Cobbler, or Early Eureka.—A world-wide favorite. It is a most excellent, extra early variety, maturing good size tubers in 60 days from time of planting. It also has the remarkable characteristic of producing very few, if any, small potatoes, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. The flesh is pure white, with a clean, smooth, white skin, and in quality they are excellent, always cooking dry and mealy; splendid keepers and a first-class sort, worth the attention of potato growers.

Early Six Weeks.—This is a well tried variety. For sterling qualities and heavy yield it has but few equals. It is a favorite of large market growers here.

Mammoth White Pearl.—One of the best late potatoes grown; oval shape, white, smooth skin and a big yielder. Produces from 300 to 500 bushels per acre. Ask for prices on quantities.

Red McClure.—Late. Originated at Carbondale, Colo. This potato for its season is without a peer. A large, round, red tuber; white flesh, fine grain, one of the very best table potatoes. A strong grower and enormous yielder. Don't fail to include it in your planting list this spring.

Downing.—This standard variety is so well known that it is

hardly necessary to give a lengthy description. Will merely state that it is a large, white, smooth skin, second early potato; large yielder and practically blight proof. A better all around potato is hard to find.

RUSSET BURBANK

The Russet Burbank is a creation of that California wizard who has produced such wonderful results in the crossing of fruits, flowers and vegetables. But of all the things he has ever done nothing has been of so great benefit to the world as the Burbank Potato. Burbank is without a peer as a quality late potato. It's the late potato of your dreams. Nothing on earth superior and when it comes to yields it leads them all. Special price on quantities.

We handle the following varieties:

Early Eureka, or
Irish Cobbler
Early Ohio
Early Six Weeks
Downings

Red McClure
Mammoth White Pearl
Peachblow
Burbanks
Gold Coin, or
Mortgage Lifter.

When more than 50 pounds of potatoes are wanted write for price of variety and amount wanted and we will be glad to quote prices F. O. B. Grand Junction. Order as early as possible, so that we can reserve for you. We do not ship potatoes until weather is favorable.

RADISHES

Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and every ten days thereafter throughout the season for a succession. A light, warm, rich soil is best for this crop. They must grow quickly to be good. Plant summer varieties as the weather grows warm. They do not become pithy so quickly as early sorts. One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

Crimson Giant.—This extraordinary turnip-shaped variety is of a beautiful crimson color; flesh firm, crisp and tender. Unlike other varieties of forcing radishes it remains perfect a long time and does not become pithy, even when twice its average size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

White Tipped Scarlet Forcing Turnip.—A handsome, very bright scarlet on top and shading to white on bottom; crisp and fine and very popular with Denver market gardeners; used more generally than any other kind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Non-Plus-Ultra.—By far the smallest topped and earliest forcing radish in cultivation. Roots small, round, deep rich red, with very crisp, tender, white flesh. This is the very best variety for forcing, as it will mature in 18 to 21 days, and the tops are so small that a large number can be grown in a single bed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

French Breakfast.—A medium-sized radish, olive-shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

Glass Radish.—This radish comes from the same gardener in Denver who originated the Denver Market Lettuce, and is a fine acquisition. It is a long radish of light pink color, white tipped, of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp and brittle, even if grown to a large size, and mild flavored. It is named "Glass Radish" on account of the fine transparency of the flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

White Icicle.—Entirely distinct, long, slender, pure white, very early; much the earliest and finest long white. It is ready for use earlier than the Long Scarlet Short Top, with less foliage, rendering it more desirable for forcing. Roots pure snowy white, four inches in length and half an inch in diameter; they retain their crispness and fresh, mild flavor until fully six inches long and an inch in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger.—A splendid white summer variety; very tender and crisp; very popular with our Colorado market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top.—Grows six to seven inches long, half out of the ground; is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet; small top; tapers regularly to the root and is uniformly straight and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

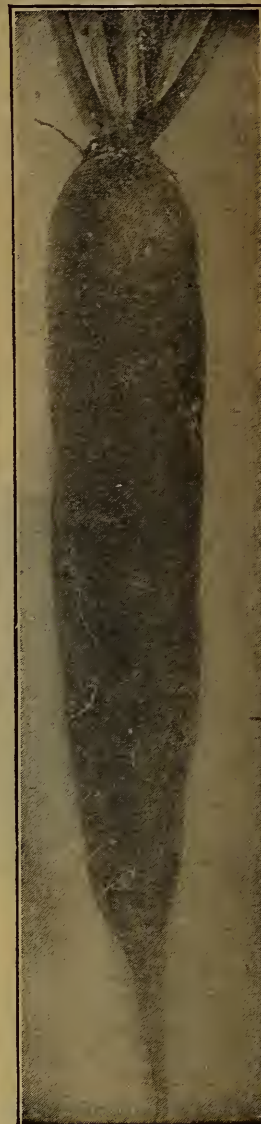
Extra Early Scarlet Turnip.—A small, round, red turnip-shaped radish, with a small top and very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Desirable for forcing or early outdoor planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Chartier's.—Color scarlet at top, shaded to pink at center and white at tip. It is very crisp, tender and of mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Early Scarlet Globe.—The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped and are a rich, bright scarlet in color. The flesh is white and tender. The roots are fit to pull as early as Non-Plus-Ultra but are larger when matured. We specially recommend this to gardeners as a large, first early forcing radish. It is also desirable for first early planting outdoors for the home garden and market. In many localities grown almost exclusively for the market, it being very attractive and one of the best sellers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



White Icicle



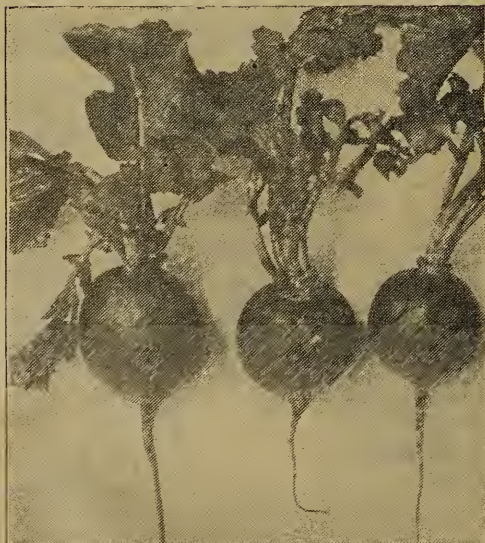
Early Long Scarlet Short Top

Winter Radishes

Chinese White Winter or Celestial.—Is really a Chinese radish, grown by the Chinese in California. White, solid, of good flavor, and a long keeper; eight to ten inches long and two to four inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Long Black Spanish.—Black skinned, large roots, slightly pungent, hardy. Oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

China Rose.—This variety should not be sown earlier than the middle of June, as it is a winter variety, and if sown in the spring it becomes too woody for use before winter, when they are used. This radish is shorter, thicker than the Long Scarlet and of a bright rose color. Flesh very white and solid and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Non-Plus-Ultra Radish

Rhubarb

Rhubarb succeeds best in a deep, rich soil of rather retentive nature. Sow an inch deep and thin to twelve inches in the row. Transplant the next spring.

Victoria.—A large, quick growing variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Good, Strong Roots, 10c each, four for 25c; 85c per doz., prepaid.

SQUASHES

Squashes should be planted in warm, light, rich soil, after the weather has become thoroughly settled and warm, as they are very sensitive to frost and cannot be sown until all danger of frost is over. Plant in well-manured hills in the same manner as cucumbers or melons, the summer varieties four feet apart each way and the winter squashes eight to twelve feet. Eight to ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves and danger from bugs is over, leaving from three to four of the best plants in each hill. In gathering winter squashes it is important to protect the stems, since if broken off the fruit will not keep so well.



White Bush Scallop Squash

Summer Varieties

Mammoth Summer Crookneck.—Is the best summer squash for these reasons: It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market or private garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

White Bush Scallop.—Earlier than any other summer variety. The skin is white and tender when ready for use. Dwarf in habit and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

Winter Varieties

Sibley's or Pike's Peak.—We have a fine stock of seed of this popular old variety, Grand Valley grown, and very carefully selected. This is one of the very best squashes for the home use, and the best shipper, owing to its hard shell and splendid keeping qualities. Flesh is solid and thick, a bright orange color, and of choice quality. Flavor rich and sweet, and it ripens very evenly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Hubbard.—The best table squash yet known, good specimens being about equal to the sweet potato. It has a hard shell and with some care will keep three months later than the Marrows; flesh fine grained, dry and excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Banana Squash.—This is not a new variety, but is considered one of the best winter varieties for home use; also excellent for feeding stock.

Color and shape similar to banana, from whence it derives its name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 4 oz., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Giant of the Rockies.—This is a mammoth new variety, originated here in the Rockies. Grows to immense size, yields accordingly, as high as 15 tons per acre. Nothing better for stock feeding, especially for hogs and cattle. Plant 5 acres and harvest enough to fatten 25 hogs or cows. Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00. Plant 3 pounds per acre.

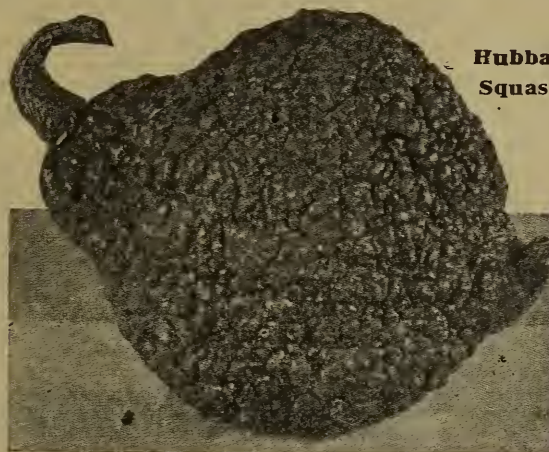
Mammoth Chilli.—Although not new we desire to call the especial attention of all who want "mammoth squashes" to this variety. Size enormous, often weighing 300 pounds; very profitable for stock feeding, especially when root crops are not grown extensively; remarkably productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Gregory's Delicious.—All agree that Delicious is the finest flavored of all squashes. Grows to weigh five to ten pounds, and is in its prime from early fall to mid-winter. Color a green shade, with some blue specimens. In thickness of flesh it surpasses nearly every other variety. Cooks very dry and mealy; equal in quality to any sweet potato. By all means try Gregory's Delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

Sweet Potato (Green River) Squash.—An entirely new variety, originated at Green River, Utah. Shape and flavor like the sweet potato; shell soft, salmon color; meat bright yellow and very thick. Excellent cooker and makes delicious pies. Attains a length of three feet. Splendid keeper; will produce on good soil 30,000 pounds per acre. Said to be better than corn for fattening hogs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50. Do not fail to give this excellent squash a trial.

Golden Hubbard.—Fruits of medium size, weighing from 6 to 8 lbs. each; in shape like the Hubbard but earlier and with an orange-red colored shell, which is moderately warted, very hard and strong. Very productive, a long keeper and good shipper. Flesh deep orange, richly flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

Boston Marrow.—A fall and winter variety; medium sized, oval fruits with orange colored skin when ripe. Flesh salmon-yellow of excellent flavor. Much grown for canning and making pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.



Hubbard Squas

MIXED SQUASH SEED

We use our best selections and most popular types of all shapes, sorts and colors in this superb mixture. Makes better, richer stock feed than pumpkins. Price: Pkg., 5c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Sow salsify early in the spring in drills fifteen inches apart. Freezing in the ground improves flavor. One ounce of good seed for sixty feet of drill.

Turnips

Seed Crop Very Short

For early crop sow in April and any time until July for succession. For winter crop sow in latter part of July and August. Sow 1½ pounds to acre in drills sixteen inches apart. One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan.—The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with bright purple top; leaves few, short and light in color, growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh of the choicest quality, hard, solid and fine grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Extra Early White Milan.—Very similar to the preceding, except the skin is pure white, thus making it especially desirable for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—This new salsify, recently introduced from the Sandwich Islands, grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color and is invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap Leaved).—This is a popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and early winter use this and the Purple Top are highly popular, but as they become over-ripe with age and in keeping lose somewhat of their succulence they need to be succeeded by the Pomeranian Globe or the Amber Globe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25.

Early White Egg.—A quick-growing egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Its smooth, white skin and quick growth make it particularly adapted for market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

(Continued on next page.)

TURNIPS—Continued

Purple Top White Globe.—One of the best market varieties. Roots of large size, globular, purple above and white below the ground, of very attractive appearance. Keeps well; flesh white, fine grained and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

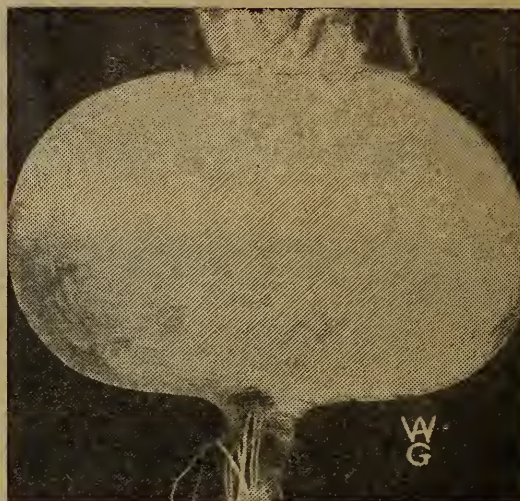
Purple Top (Strap Leaved).—The standard of this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good sized, small top, with but few leaves; flesh very fine grained; flavor good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25.

Sweet German.—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c.

Amber Globe (Strap Leaved).—One of the best varieties, either for table use or for field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow, with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper and grows to a very large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c.

Golden Ball.—Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and one of most excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior in its table qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c.

American Purple-Top Rutabaga.—The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, or solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep green, with little or no neck. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Early White Flat Dutch Turnip

Tomatoes

Sow seed in hotbed or box about the first of March. When two inches high transplant, if possible, into cold frame. Don't set out until well hardened and all danger of frost is past. Set four or five feet apart. Our stock of tomato seed is the very best obtainable.

Bonnie Best.—An early scarlet fruited tomato which has proven a success all over the country. It is from ten days to two weeks earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel, which it otherwise resembles. It is smooth, very even in size, very solid and also very prolific. It is one of the best house-garden canning and shipping tomatoes in existence. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Earlana.—One of the best extra early tomatoes now grown. It is very early, hardy, remarkably blight resistant, and sets a large number of uniformly smooth red tomatoes. There is no prettier tomato than this one. The size is large enough to make it a superb market variety. Very solid and a shy seeder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

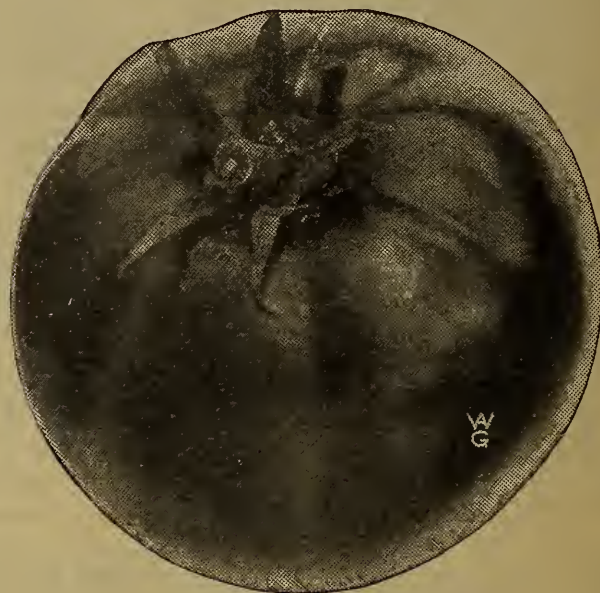
Chalk's Early Jewel.—One of the most valuable tomatoes. Matures about a week or ten days later than the Earlana; much handsomer and heavier, produces more abundantly and continuously than that sort. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75.

Early June Pink.—Yields as much as Spark's Earliana or Chalk's Early Jewel; ripens a few days before the Earliana and about twelve days before the Jewel. It is considered in this section as one of the best of all early tomatoes. Should not be planted as a main crop when the grower intends to sell to shippers, for it has proven a failure for this, as the tomato is too tender and skin too thin to stand shipping. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00.

New Stone.—We call this King of the Livingston kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid, "beefy" tomatoes, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm fleshed (as its name indicates); is an excellent shipper; quality the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

New Red Rock Tomato.—One of the finest, large, solid, smooth tomato of very fine red color. A heavy producer and an excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Dwarf Champion.—A great favorite. Its dwarf habit and upright growth permit close planting. Color purplish pink; always smooth and symmetrical. Fine quality and solid-meated. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.



Earlana Tomato

Livingston Beauty.—The color is a very glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple. It is grown in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size very late in the season. It is very productive and will yield more pounds of fruit to the acre than any other kind. It ripens very early and evenly and is perfect in shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; lb., \$2.90.

Ponderosa.—A purplish pink tomato of the largest size. The vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are very solid, with exceptionally few seeds, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. The variety ripens about mid-season. It is very desirable for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; 2 ozs., 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.40; lb., \$4.50.

Golden Ponderosa.—A splendid novelty. Equals its famous parent, the red Ponderosa, in every respect but color, possessing its large size, heavy meat and luscious quality, and in addition is of a striking, rich golden yellow color, making a novel and attractive table effect, especially when served sliced with a red variety. The fruits have but little core and few seeds and are a solid mass of succulent meat. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 30c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Pear.—For preserving. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry.—Popular for preserves or pie. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

John Baer.—The earliest and best tomato in existence. For description see page 3.



Dwarf Champion Tomato

Aromatic, Medicinal or Pot Herbs

Herbs delight in rich, mellow soil. Sow early in spring in shallow drill one foot apart. When up a few inches thin out to proper distance or transplant. They should be cut on a dry day, just before they come into full blossom, tied in bunches and hung up or spread thinly on floor where they can dry quickly.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise (Pimpinella Anisum)—Seeds aromatic and carminative.....	\$0.05	\$0.20
Caraway (Carum Carui)—Used in flavoring liquors and bread.....	.05	.20
Catnip (Nepeta Cataria)—Has medicinal qualities....	.05	.70
Corlander (Corandrum Sativum)—Seeds aromatic...	.05	.20
Dill (Anethum Graveolens)—Seeds used for flavoring vinegar.....	.05	.20

	Pkt.	Oz.
Horehound (Marrubium Vulgare)—Has medicinal qualities.....	\$.05	\$.40
Lavender (Lavandula Vera)—True. For oil and distilled water.....	.05	.50
Marjoram (Origanum Majorana)—Sweet. Used in seasoning.....	.05	.30
Rosemary (Rosmarinus Officinalis)—Yields an aromatic oil and water.....	.05	.50
Sage (Salvia Officinalis)—Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine.....	.05	.20
Savory (Satureja Montana)—Winter. Used as culinary herb.....	.05	.40
Thyme (Thymus vulgaris)—Broad-leaved. English, used as a seasoning.....	.05	.50

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We have increased our facilities in this line and can fill all orders promptly. All plants are grown from our selected seed and thus you can depend upon the genuineness of the plants. The men in charge of this work have had years of experience and use great care to produce strong, vigorous plants, and pack them properly. While they carry much better by express, we shipped thousands by parcel post last season all over the Western slope up to 300 miles. We received a great many letters from our customers stating that they received them in fine condition and had made good growth.

Plants are perishable, and while we take great care in packing we cannot guarantee the safe delivery. But with our facilities for packing and shipping there is very little risk or cause for complaint. **Transplanted plants are the SAFEST to ship. Order large quantities by express, if possible.**

The following prices include postage:

We Recommend Transplanted Plants in Preference to Seed Beds

These prices prepaid by Parcel Post or Express.

	Dozen.	100	1,000
Early Cabbage —Transplanted, ready April 10th to 25th, Early Winningstadt, Enkhuizen, Wakefield, Copenhagen Market.....	\$0.20	\$1.00	\$8.00
Early Cabbage —(Seed bed), same varieties, May 1st to 15th.....	.10	.75	5.50
Late Cabbage —Danish Ballhead, Late Flat Dutch, All seasons; Winningstadt, June 1st to 20th (Seed bed).....	.10	.75	5.50
Cauliflower —Early Snowball; ready April 10 to May 1st.....	.25	1.25	10.00
Cauliflower —Late Snowball; ready April 20 to June 1st.....	.25	1.25	10.00
Tomatoes —Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Bonny Best, Chalk's Jewel (transplanted) and others, May 1st to June 20th.....	.20	1.10	9.00
Tomatoes — JOHN BAER , earliest and best tomato in existence. For description see page 3. May 15th to June 15th.....	.25	1.25	10.00
Peppers —Ruby King, Chinese Giant, Cayenne, May 15th to June 1st.....	.25	1.10	9.00
Egg Plant —New York Improved Purple, June 1st to 20th.....	.35	2.00	15.00
Early Celery —Golden Self-blanching, White Plume, May 15th to June 1st.....	.20	1.00	6.00
Late Celery —White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, June 15th to July 15th.....	.20	.75	5.00
Sweet Potato Plants —Ready May 15th; Yellow Nansemond and Yellow Jersey, home grown.....	.20	.90	6.00
Asparagus Roots —Strong 1 and 2-year-old roots.....	.25	1.25	10.00
Rhubarb Roots —10c each, 3 for 25c.....	1.00		
Horse Radish Roots.....	.25	1.25	
Everbearing (Progressive)—This type of strawberry, of recent introduction, will (if the early blossoms are cut off in the early season), commence to bear in September and continue to bear until cut down by frost in October. The fruit is large, resembling the Dunlap, of good quality, and produced in profusion. By Parcel Post, prepaid.....	25 for 75c	2.30	12.50
Strawberry Plants —We handle thousands of strawberry plants each season, and can ship by express or parcel post up to 500 miles very satisfactorily. We handle these hardy varieties, all of which have perfect flowers, and are adapted to Colorado and the entire West: Senator Dunlap, Jocundas, Captain Jack and Aroma; standard varieties, berries large; excellent producers.....	25 for 35c	.90	6.50
St. Regis "Everbearing" Raspberries —A new variety, large, rich crimson fruit; ripens in June and continues to bear and ripen until September and October. Price, postpaid.....	25 for \$1.00	3.50	

Grapes

Prepaid by Parcel Post.

Concord—20c each, \$1.75 per dozen.
 Moore's Early—20c each, \$1.75 per dozen.
 Worden—20c each, \$1.75 per dozen.
 Niagara—25c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Currants

Postpaid.

Red Cherry and White Grape—25c each, \$2.25 per dozen.

Everbearing Strawberry Seed

Everbearing Strawberries are easily grown from seed, and we would like to have all our customers try raising a few in this way. Our seed was all saved from choice, everbearing plants, and by planting a package you should get an endless variety of new kinds. Strawberries grown from seed do not all come true to name. You may get some new varieties that will make you a fortune. All the leading new varieties are seedlings, and were secured in just this way. You are just as liable to get a choice new variety as anyone. If you don't you are sure to get a fine collection, worth many times the price of the seed Pkt., 25c; 3 pkts., 50c.



Progressive Everbearing Strawberry



Garden of Old-Fashioned Flowers

"Flower Seeds That Grow"

Not only do our flower seeds grow, but the quality is the very best. We contract for and import only high grade seeds. The varieties listed are all adapted to this climate and will grow at comparatively high altitude.

Good, rich soil is always a valuable accessory in growing flowers from seed, but not an absolute necessity. Some of the hardier varieties do wonders under the most adverse circumstances. Always prepare the soil well, making it as fine and loose as possible. Plant seed in depth in proportion to its size. Very small seed should just be covered with soil, larger seed generally much deeper. It is often necessary to cover bed sown with small seed with burlap to keep the surface moist until the seed is well through the ground.

An "Annual" is a plant that grows, flowers and dies the same year. A "Biennial" generally does not bloom until the second season and then dies. A "Perennial" does not generally bloom until the second year, but continues to bloom for years.

We carry a full line of dahlias, gladioli bulbs and pansy plants. Gladioli bulbs 5c each, 50c dozen. Pansy plants in baskets, 50c dozen. Can ship by parcel post. Postage extra, 10c dozen.

Acroclinium.—A pretty annual "Everlasting" bearing lovely white, or rose-pink flowers, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried for winter bouquets. Fine for mixed borders. Half hardy annual; 18 inches. Pkt., 5c.

Ageratum.—Flowers light blue or lavender, very desirable for bouquets, furnishing a continuous bloom through the summer. Plants flower well in the house in winter, when potted in the fall before frost; height twelve inches, hardy annual. Ageratum Mexicanum Blue. Pkt., 5c.

Alyssum.—A favorite flower for bouquets; white, very fragrant and producing a succession of bloom through the summer and until after severe frosts. Hardy annual.

Alyssum Martinum—Pkt., 5c.

Amaranthus.—Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil.

Amaranthus Tricolor.—Leaves yellow, red and green; well known as Joseph's Coat; very showy in beds alone. Hardy annual, two feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).—One of the most desirable flowers in the catalogue for its variety of color and succession bloom, lasting from July until severe frost. Perennial, but not hardy.

"Special" Mixture of Giant Snapdragons. Pkt., 5c.

Asters.—No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the aster, and none are more eagerly sought; an almost endless variety, always reliable. For best results sow seed early indoors, then transplant to open ground.

Truffant's Peony Flowered.—An old standard. The colors are bright and delicate. Our seed can be depended upon for fine blooms. Pkt., 10c.



Aster, Giant Comet

Giant Comet or Crego.—A handsome and very distinct variety, resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Victoria.—Most handsome aster in cultivation. Long stems, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

American Branching.—Late flowering; very large, very double flowers, handsome colors. The most satisfactory class of all asters. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Queen of the Market, Early Aster.—The earliest flowering first-class aster, coming into flower in July, or fully three weeks in advance of any others; of branching habit; flowers of good size, and borne on long stems, making them exceedingly valuable for cutting.

	Per Pkt.		Per Pkt.
Pure White	\$0.10	Light Pink	\$0.10
Lavender.....	.10	Purple.....	.10
Crimson.....	.10	Rose.....	.10

Mixed, all Colors, 10 Cents Packet

Aquilegia.—Colorado's emblematic flower; needs to be seen to be appreciated. The flower petals lay open more flat than the common Columbine. Color is light blue, in very high altitudes nearly white. We are headquarters for this seed.

Aquilegia Coerulea, True Rocky Mountain Columbine. Pkt., 10c.

Bachelor's Button.—Showy annual of easy culture, flowering freely, with a great variety of color in common garden soil; height two feet. Pkt., 5c.

Balsams (Ladies' Slipper).—Magnificent plants, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant-colored flowers in the greatest profusion.

Balsam, Double Tall.—Fine mixed. A particularly fine strain. Pkt., 5c.

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy).—Large, graceful flowers, borne on long stems; very hardy; perennial; vigorous; can be multiplied rapidly by division of roots. They bloom throughout the season. Our seed is Mr. Burbank's own selection. Pkt., 10c.

Calliopsis.—One of the most popular annuals grown, because of its quick growth and abundant bloom for cutting. Plants grow from two to three feet. Foliage fine, and flowers are borne on long, slender stems. Pkt., 10c.

Candy Tuft.—One of the most popular and hardy annuals, almost equal to sweet alyssum. Like it, it is one of the easiest culture and grown for a variety of purposes almost all the year around. White Empress—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Canna.—The Canna is one of our most ornamental plants, and is of very easy culture. Soak seed in warm water for a day or two. Plant one-half inch deep, in shallow boxes of rich soil early in spring; place in a warm, sunny window. When plants show two leaves transplant to pots; do not set out till nights are warm. Extra fine. Pkt., 5c.

Canterbury Bells.—A handsome perennial, with blue, white and rose flowers, remaining in bloom a long time; fine for bouquets; height one foot. Campanula medium. Pkt. 5c.

Celosia (Cockscomb).—Beautiful plants which now grow in two distinct varieties, crested and plumed, and are fine for borders and massing in beds.

Crested Cockscomb.—Tall mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Plumed Cockscomb.—All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Zanzibar Castor Bean.—A new, very large, variegated-leaved variety of castor beans. Height seven feet, tender annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Carnation.—The seed should be started in a box in the house. A good cut flower. Hardy perennial.

Marguerite.—Blossoms in four months from time of planting. The best variety of this climate. Pkt., 10c.

California Poppy.—A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom. One of the most brilliant flowers grown; plants procumbents, forming dense, bushy masses with a succession of flowers from July until after severe frosts; height one foot; half hardy perennial. Eschscholtzia Californica. Pkt., 5c.

Calendula.—This splendid variety has large, double flowers beautifully imbricated, resembling in size and form the finest aster. Each petal of pale straw color is regularly marked with a stripe of bright, deep orange. Blooms profusely with a succession of flowers from July until frost. Pkt., 5c.



Aquilegia

DAHLIA BULBS

Decorative Dahlias.—This variety produces large blooms, flat and full to the center; petals quite irregular, long and broad.

Jack Rose.—Brilliant crimson red, identical in color to the rose of that name. Postpaid: Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

Golden Sun.—A large flower, golden-yellow, shaded lighter in center. Postpaid: Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

A. D. Livoni.—A splendid clear pink, beautifully quilled, perfect form and free blooming. Postpaid: Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

Bon Ton.—An extra fine dahlia, ball-shaped flower, of deep garnet red, handsome. Postpaid: Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

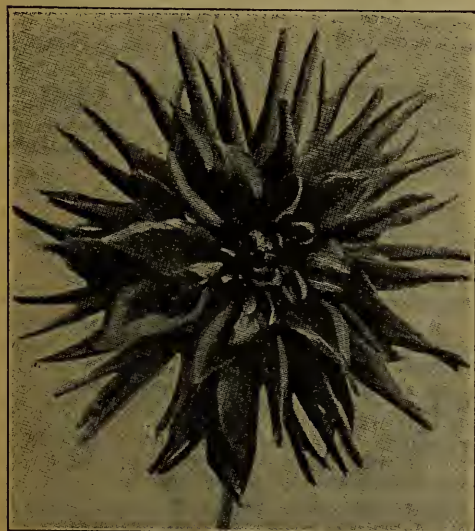
Show Dahlias.—The flowers of this type are large, spherical and full to the center, and are either solid color, edged or tipped.

Fascination.—A fine free-blooming sort. Rose pink, sometimes striped with white. Postpaid: Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

Queen Victoria.—A fine shaped flower on long stems of a delicate canary yellow color. Postpaid: Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

Black Prince.—Very large and full, almost black. Postpaid: each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

Prince of Orange.—One of the most attractive of the cactus variety. The shade is old gold at the outer petals, with a bright yellow center. Postpaid: Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.



Dahlia



Carnation



Poppy



Cosmos



Gaillardia



Chrysanthemum

Centaurea (Corn Flower).—A sweet-scented flower about as large as a medium-sized carnation. The flowers are beautifully lacinated and produced on large stems. A splendid flower to cut. Annual. *Centaurea Imperialis*. Pkt., 5c.

Chrysanthemum.—Showy and effective garden favorite, extensively grown for cut flowers. The hardy annuals are summer-flowering border plants; good for pot culture and quite distinct from the autumn-flowering varieties. Annuals mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Cobaea Scandens (Cathedral Bell).—One of the handsomest, tall and rapid growing climbers. Flowers bell-shaped, of beautiful purplish lilac color. Pkt., 5c.

Cosmos.—Grace, daintiness and brilliancy are the characteristics of this pretty flower, with its yellow heart encircled with broad, daisy-like petals, carried on long, slender stems which rise from a cloud of feathery foliage. It is very pretty for vases and lasts often a week in the house when cut.

Early Flowering.—Dwarf; will flower latter part of July. Pkt., 5c.

Giants of California.—Very large; late. Pkt., 5c.

Cucumber, Wild.—Very hardy, quick-growing vine. Must be planted very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Cypress Vine.—One of the most beautiful of the climbers; fine, delicate-cut foliage, dotted with small, scarlet, star-shaped flowers; for covering pillars, trellis work, etc., is not surpassed for grace and beauty. Height eight feet; tender annual; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Daisy, Burbank's Shasta.—Produces an abundance of daisy-like flowers about one foot high; fine for edging beds or rustic baskets; finest mixed. Per pkt., 5c.



Digitalis (Fox Glove)

Digitalis (Fox Glove).—Showy and useful plant for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped of all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing roots. Height two feet. Hardy biennial. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Dianthus Sinensis.—This magnificent tribe is one of the most satisfactory that can be raised from seed. *Dianthus Sinensis* and varieties are known as Indian Pinks, perhaps one of the most beautiful classes of plants existing. Pkt., 5c.

Forget-Me-Not.—The different varieties of this popular plant are very beautiful and too well known to need mentioning. They succeed best in moist situations. **Dwarf Blue.** Pkt., 5c.

Four O'Clock (Marvel of Peru).—A handsome plant, making an attractive display of its many colored flowers from middle of July until frost. Hardy annual. Height two feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Gaillardia.—A showy annual with brownish, red flowers, bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season and until after heavy frosts. Height eighteen inches. Single, mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Gladioli Bulbs.—Large flowering varieties in gorgeous mixture. 5c. each; 50c. per doz.

Gilia.—A hardy annual, growing one foot high, with white, lilac or rose-colored flowers. A native of California. For rock work or borders. Sow seed in the fall. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

GOURDS.

Tender annuals; valuable for covering porches and trellises. Height twenty feet.

Dish Cloth.—Rapid climber. Fibrous inside. Sometimes used for bath sponge. Pkt., 5c.

Hercules Club.—Largest gourd grown. Pkt., 5c.

Japanese Nest Egg.—White like an egg. Pkt., 5c. Mixed—Many kinds, pkt., 5c.

Gypsophylla (Baby's Breath).—Dwarf branching plants of quick growth and great freedom of bloom. The flowers are small, star-like and borne in feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined in bouquets with sweet peas. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCKS.

Very beautiful when used in fence corners, or as a screen. Can be sown in fall. Bloom second year. Perennial.

Single.—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Double.—Mixed. Very superior strain. Pkt., 10c.

Larkspur.—A very handsome and useful perennial. The brilliancy of their color is unsurpassed. Should be sown in August. Single or double mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Lantana.—Well known shrubby plants, with clusters of verbenalike full flowers. Make a grand display the first season; it flowers all summer; much admired. Pkt., 5c.

Linaria Reticulata aurea purpurea (Toad Flax).—Color rich purplish crimson mottled with bright orange, the shape resembling miniature snap-dragons. Height six inches. Pkt., 5c.

Lobelia.—A most elegant and useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or crockeries. They are applied as universally in general summer gardens as scarlet geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging. Seeds should be covered lightly. Mixed pkt., 5c.

MARIGOLD.

The French varieties are tall, usually two feet or more, while the African are more dwarf, of most perfect form and gorgeous beauty; all are desirable. Half hardy annual; bloom till frost.

Marigold, African Dwarf.—Very fine mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

Marigold, French, Tall.—Very fine mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE.

A well known hardy annual, producing dense, semi-globular heads of exceedingly fragrant flowers borne on spikes three to six inches long. It is in bloom nearly the whole season, and the perfume is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed.

Dwarf Machel.—French variety with broad spikes. Per pkt., 5c.

Grandiflora.—Very large blooming. Pkt., 5c.

Moonflower.—A very vigorous climber, reaching a height of thirty to fifty feet before the end of the summer. Blooms at night. Pkt., 10c.

MORNING GLORY.

The most popular and well known annual vine in cultivation.

Tall Morning Glory.—Very fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Japanese.—Flowers of immense size, mottled, striped and marked in many ways and colors.

NASTURTIUM.

Dwarf.—Our mixture of dwarf nasturtiums is very choice, none better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c.

Tall.—A beautiful, tender, climbing vine. Bloom is not so profuse as the dwarf varieties, but larger. Height six feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

PANSY.

Pansies grow best and produce the largest flowers in light, rich soil and cool, moist weather, but will flower freely from spring-sown seed during the hot summer months. Sow the seed thinly and in quite shallow drills as early in the spring as the soil can be dug in fine, loose condition. When the young plants are well started thin them out or transplant to fresh beds, setting them eight inches apart each way.

Trimardeau.—Very large flowered, mixed. Entirely distinct and beautiful race, with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color. Plants of vigorous, compact growth. The flowers, which possess unusual substance and consistency, are each marked with three large blotches or spots. Pkt., 10c.

German Imperial Mixture.—While the giant flowered are the greatest favorites they do not carry all shades and colors which are found in our German mixture. This is the florist's popular strain. Mixed, a popular assortment. Pkt., 10c.

Pansy Plants.—Large flowering varieties in glorious mixture. 50c per doz., not prepaid. By parcel post, 60c doz.

POPPY.

Few garden flowers excel the poppy in beauty and popular favor. Our mixed strains contain some wonderful colors.

Shirley.—The most beautiful of all single poppies. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Double Carnation Flowered.—Flowers grow to immense size, resembling paeonies. Pkt., 5c.

Double and Single Mixed.—Very fine. Pkt., 5c.

PORTULACA.

There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many hued, brilliant colored Portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in the autumn. Plant in open ground, after it has become warm, in light soil and in a dry situation.

Single.—Pkt., 5c.

Double.—Very fine strain. Pkt., 10c.

Petunia.—One of the best flowers for a splendid display through the entire season. Beautiful new colors. Striped and marked in the most diversified manner. The ease of culture and continuous bloom, adaptation for different styles of growth render the Petunia one of the most beautiful of the annuals.

Large Flowering Single.—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Striped and Blotched.—Single. A fine mixture. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed.—Saved from double flowers which seed very sparsely. Pkt., 15c.

Phlox Drummondii (Grandiflora).—Phlox Drummondii is one of the finest annual plants and stands almost unrivaled for profusion of color. The seeds can be planted in open ground in autumn or spring. Give good, rich ground and plant six inches apart each way. Hardy annual. One foot high. Pkt., 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

(Velvet Flower.)

Very showy bedding or border plants; erect, large, funnel-shaped flowers. The colors are beautifully marbled and penciled, purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue and almost black.

Grandiflora Mixed.—Price, 10c per packet.

Salvia.—The Salvia or Flowering Sage is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes, and continues in bloom in the open ground till frost. This variety is one of dwarf habit but the spikes of flowers are as large as the finest greenhouse sorts. Height, 1 ½ feet. Tender annual. Pkt., 5c.

SCABIOSA (MOURNING BRIDE.)

(Pincushion Flower.)

A free-flowering, tall annual, round, full double flowers of a feathery appearance. Sow early in the spring where plants are to remain.

Double Mixed.—Colors white, cherry, lilac, purple, yellow and rose. Price, 5c per packet.

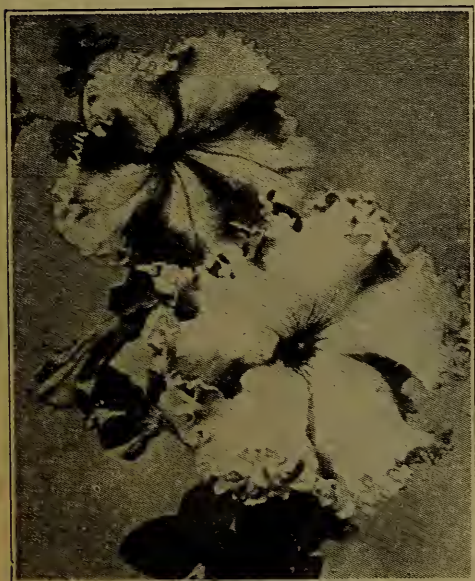
Schizanthus (Butterfly Flower).—They form compact plants literally covered with beautiful, orchid-like flowers, all delicately fringed and curiously marked with crimson lilac, purple and yellow blotches. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Smilax.—Sow in shallow boxes in light soil at any season of the year. Press the seed evenly into the soil and then cover to the depth of one-sixteenth of an inch. The seed often germinates slowly, lying sometimes three or four months before it comes up. When fit to handle transplant into shallow boxes or small pots.

STOCKS.

To have them bloom early start in hotbed and transfer when small into pots and turn out in open border. They will blossom late in the season if planted in open ground. Hardy annual. One foot.

Double Ten Weeks.—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Petunia



Nasturtium



Phlox



Verbenas

SUNFLOWERS.

Many forms and colors. Gaudy. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM.

Giant Flowered Single.—An improvement on older sorts, both in variety of color and size of flowers and tresses. The single flowers are often simply enormous. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Flowered Double.—Like the above it is an improvement on the old-fashioned Sweet William, producing umbels of enormous size on stiff stems and in great variety of shades and colors. The single florets often measure one inch in diameter. Pkt., 10c.

Verbena.—The most popular bedding plant grown from seed. The fine variety of colors, with stripes and markings of different colors, profuse and long continued bloom and excellent for bouquets, make them one of the most desirable annuals in the catalogue for general culture. Pkt., 5c.

Violets.—Succeeds best in a sandy, sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. The violet is an emblem of faithfulness. Hardy perennial. Height four inches. Pkt., 10c.

WALLFLOWER.

Wallflower should be better known. Their adaptability for pot culture and out-door bedding and their peculiarly sweet odor should win favor. They are easily grown, and last long as cut flowers.

German Double.—The very finest sort. Pkt., 10c.

Zinnia.—The double zinnia is one of the easiest grown and most showy of garden annuals. The plants come quickly from seeds, are easily transplanted, and make a fine display in a bed or border among shrubbery. Each flower lasts for several weeks and the plants bloom abundantly until destroyed by frost. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET PEAS.

Sweet Peas should be sown as early as the ground can be worked. Sow in double row, thickly, and cover one inch deep. Give plenty of water. Keep flowers picked off close.

We are headquarters for high-grade sweet pea seed.

Having sold out completely our last season's stock we can offer you strictly first-class stock—new and fresh, grown by the largest California growers.

Our De Luxe Mixture is composed of twenty-five best flowering sorts and the blending of the various colors is simply grand. Do not fail to try them. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

GRANDIFLORA.

Price on sweet peas, following named varieties: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Dorothy Eckford.—One of the best all white sorts.

Blanche Burpee.—Very large, white.

Hon. Mrs. Kenyon.—The best yellow to date.

Prima Donna.—Pure pink, large flower.

Apple Blossom.—Crimson pink.

Prince of Wales.—Rose crimson.

Blanch Ferry.—Pink and white, extra early.

Lady Grisel Hamilton.—Best lavender, giant, flowered.

Maid of Honor.—White edged lavender.

Black Knight.—Deep Maroon.

King Edward.—Bright red, large flowers.

Queen Alexandria.—New scarlet, giant size.

Lord Roseberry.—New rose carmine, self color.

Captain of the Blues.—Bright purple.

SPENCER VARIETIES.

New stock just received from the growers in California. Pkt. 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50.

Queen Alexandria.—Bright crimson and scarlet.

Black Knight.—Dark chocolate.

Blanche Ferry.—Crimson and light pink.

King Edward VII.—Pure red.

Prince of Wales.—Rose and carmine.

Queen Victoria.—Primrose.

Ruby Spencer.—Scarlet.

Apple Blossom.—Primrose buff and light pink.

White Spencer.—Pure white.

Primrose Spencer.—Pure Primrose.

Xmas Pink.—For forcing.

Xmas White.—For forcing.

"Superba," Spencer Mixture.—Composed of all the new leading sorts.

THE RARE BEAUTY AND FRAGRANCE OF THE SWEET PEA
MAKES THEM THE PRIDE OF EVERY GARDEN





Alfalfa should be planted on every farm

FARM AND FIELD SEED DEPARTMENT IMPORTANT

We can send all kinds of grass and field seeds by parcel post up to 150 miles at \$1.08 per hundred. This will reach nearly all post-offices in the western half of Colorado and the eastern half of Utah. For rates above 150 miles consult the P. P. rates on page 3.

The prices quoted on the following pages for grass and field seeds do not include postage. If in the market for a large quantity write us, stating the amount wanted, and we will name you our quantity prices on any kind of field or grass seeds.

We will issue a special list of field and grass seeds about February 1st.

Remember, in ordering grass seeds, that they carry best and safest in seamless sacks. We charge 70 cents for seamless sacks.

Prices for Field Seeds do not include delivery and are subject to Market Changes.

Alfalfa or Lucerne

(*Medicago Sativa*).—For our western country, possibly, this variety is the most valuable forage plant. It is so well known and widely cultivated that a description hardly seems necessary. It thrives best on a sandy loam, the richer the better. It has a remarkable characteristic for rooting deeply in the soil, and in some instances it has been known to root as deeply as thirty feet. This feature alone makes it very hardy in arid regions. Although a prodigious yielder it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves the ground by the decay of the long roots, and converts it into rich ground, full of vegetable matter. The seed may be sown early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in order to catch the spring rains, as it needs moisture to germinate. In localities where irrigation is used it can be sown successfully at any time during the summer months. Twelve to fifteen pounds is sufficient for an acre. Home grown, high altitude seed, extra fancy. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs. at market price.

Alfalfa Turkestan

Produces often a crop where most American varieties perish. This variety is far superior to American varieties except Grimm in that it withstands drouth and cold weather where the other will perish. In addition to this it yields foliage of a finer texture, and without any rough stems, so that stock can eat every particle. Our stock has come from abroad and is guaranteed dodder free. Purity test 99 per cent; germination test better than 95 per cent. Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs. at market price.

Grimm or Everlasting Alfalfa

Grimm's is the hardiest strain of alfalfa known in this country. It stools very heavily and the value of this characteristic can hardly be overestimated, as it not only affords immunity from winter losses, but the protected underground buds are less liable to injuries from over-pasturing, or attack from grasshoppers. The spreading crown seems to be associated with a very much branched surface root system. This makes surface moisture easily available.

This plant differs from all the other varieties grown in this valley in the following respects:

It grows thicker and higher and produces greater tonnage.

It grows more rapidly, matures earlier and produces four crops per year in this locality as surely as other varieties produce three.

Its roots branch out about 10 inches below the surface. It has no "tap root" running straight down for several feet, and will therefore thrive where the water level is close to the surface or where there is hard pan only a short way down.

But the most peculiar habit is that it propagates itself from the roots. Tiny roots are sent out from near the crown of the plant, about two inches below the surface and running out about twelve inches, send up a new plant from which a system of roots are sent down. Thus one plant will spread indefinitely. The writer dug up several roots of the new plant and found them attached by a small root to the parent plant. If there is any other variety that has that habit the writer has never heard of it.

The history of this new plant is interesting. In 1857 a man named Grimm brought twenty pounds of seed from Germany, which he called "Everlasting Clover." Whether or not it had the habit of propagating itself from its own roots at that time is not known. For many years it died down every winter in the cold climate of Minnesota, but finally became acclimated and is now the most hardy of all varieties.

Our seed is strictly pedigreed and certified seed, inspected and recommended as true Grimm's by a representative of the Colorado State Agricultural College. Copy of guarantee furnished with each sale if requested. Price per lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs., \$13.75; 50 lbs., \$25.00; 100 lbs., \$45.00.

We also have the "Genuine Lyman's Everlasting Grimm," grown on A. B. Lyman's Alfalfadale Farm, in Minnesota. Price per lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$6.50. Special price on larger quantities.

Plant Every Available Acre—Reap the benefit of High Prices and Help Feed the World.



Field of Sweet Clover

Mammoth Red Clover

This is grown largely for pastures and to restore fertility to depleted soils. It makes good hay if cut soon enough, although it has a coarser stem than the Medium Red Clover. Mammoth Red Clover supplies fine grazing for stock. It sometimes yields more seed than Medium Red Clover. Being a rank grower it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light, sandy lands. Eight pounds of No. 1 Seed are sufficient to sow an acre on good soil. Extra fancy. Lb., **45c**; 10 lbs., **\$4.00**.

White Sweet Clover

(*Melilotus Alba*.)

Sweet Clover is all the rage. It is a surprise to us that more farmers are not growing it for seed. There is big money in it, as it brings high prices, and, unlike alfalfa, the seed can be grown most anywhere. For several years the demand has been greater than the supply.

A few of the reasons why the sweet clover crop is valuable are:

1. It grows readily on most all soils and locations.
2. It has the same sort of bacterial-laden nodules as alfalfa and inoculates a farm for that crop. If alfalfa does not do well on your farm try sweet clover first.
3. Sweet Clover brings land up rapidly to a high state of fertility and fits it not only for alfalfa, but for crops of all kinds.
4. It can be pastured while alfalfa cannot, and stands pasturing better even than red clover.
5. Cattle and hogs both very soon acquire a taste for sweet clover and relish it and thrive on it.
6. It makes a profitable hay crop if cut early before it gets too large, while the second crop may be harvested for seed.

Price, Extra Fancy, hulled seed, 1 lb., **35c**; 5 lbs., **\$1.50**; 10 lbs., **\$2.50**. Get price on larger quantities.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover.—It can be seeded at any time from June to October at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds per acre, and makes the earliest possible spring pasture. It is also an excellent crop for turning under as a fertilizer. This is an annual plant where the climate is mild, it is best sown in fall and will live over winter making a big crop of forage in early spring. Fancy seed. Lb., **35c**; 10 lbs., **\$3.00**. For larger quantities write for sample and price.

Alsike Clover

(**Swedish Hybrid.**)—Is recommended both for sowing with Timothy and also with the Red and Mammoth Clovers, as well as for a crop by itself. It does not winter kill. The use of Swedish Alsike Clover is increasing rapidly; cattle prefer it to other clovers. It lasts longer, is hardier, standing adverse conditions, both of summer and winter weather, better than the ordinary clovers, and is also better adapted for grazing purposes. It is somewhat similar in growth and appearance to red clover, but has a lighter colored bloom. Farmers have in recent years been sowing Swedish Alsike Clover in mixture, both with Red and the Mammoth and other grasses, claiming that it tends to insure good stands and better crops of clover than sowing the Red or the Mammoth alone, the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is very fine for honey bees. Sow at the rate of six or eight pounds per acre; sown in mixture five or six pounds per acre is sufficient. Extra fancy. Lb., **35c**; 10 lbs., **\$3.25**; 100 lbs. at market price.

Medium Red Clover

(**Trifolium Pratense.**)—It is sometimes called June Clover, and is a dependable all-around variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut to hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. Sow either in the spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of from eight to fifteen pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used or condition of the soil. Extra Fancy. Lb., **45c**; 10 lbs., **\$4.00**; 100 lbs. at market price.

White Dutch Clover

A low, close-growing clover with round, very fragrant, white heads. Best adapted to moist soils, but does also quite well on dry land. Excellent as an addition to mixtures of permanent pastures. For lawns it is also well suited and generally mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass for that purpose. As a bee plant it is famous the world over furnishing excellent honey. It is perennial, very hardy, never winter kills, spreads readily. Sow in Spring or Fall 5 to 8 pounds per acre. Price, extra fancy: Lb., **60c**; 5 lbs., **\$2.90**.



Field of Red Clover



Field of Red Top

Canadian Blue Grass

Resembles somewhat the Kentucky Blue Grass, but is not of so good quality. It is grown very extensively in Canada and many parts of the United States. It will thrive even on hard clay soils. Grows from one to two feet high. 1 lb., **35c**; 5 lbs., **\$1.50**; 100 lbs., market price.

Red Top

A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and consequently well adapted to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for, if allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle refuse it. It has been grown successfully even on "alkali" bottom lands, where the other grasses failed. Sow fifteen to twenty pounds clean seed to the acre. 1 lb., **25c**; 5 lbs., **\$1.10**; 100 lbs., market price.

Orchard Grass

One of the most desirable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring and remaining later in the fall than any other. It is of great value to dairy farmers, withstands drouth and grows either in shade or sunshine. Grows about 2½ feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. Blooms with red clover, making it an admirable hay. The after-growth is very heavy and gives a splendid rich pasture until late in the fall. 1 lb., **35c**; 5 lbs., **\$1.50**; 100 lbs., market price.

Perennial English Rye Grass

As a pasture grass it grows thick and withstands drouth reasonably well. We have reports of its success in the extreme North and as far south as Mexico City; also Old Mexico. It is used extensively for lawns. Our new crop seed is carefully cleaned. Sow 15 to 25 pounds to the acre. 1 lb., **25c**; 5 lbs., **\$1.10**; 100 lbs., market price.

Italian Rye Grass

Distinct from the preceding, being larger and stronger in growth. Is well adapted for pasture on account of its early spring growth and quick successive after-growths. Very valuable to sow as a catch crop in clover fields, where the clover has died out or winter-killed. Try Crimson Clover with it for this purpose. 1 lb., **25c**; 5 lbs., **\$1.00**; 100 lbs., market price.

Bermuda Grass

The great lawn and pasture grass of the South. It is a persistent grower and will spread, forming a thick, mat-like turf on the poorest, sandiest soil. It is also used for the purpose of holding embankments, creek banks and places exposed to wash during heavy rains. It is not hardy in this locality. 1 lb., **60c**; 5 lbs., **\$2.50**.



Timothy—Haying Time

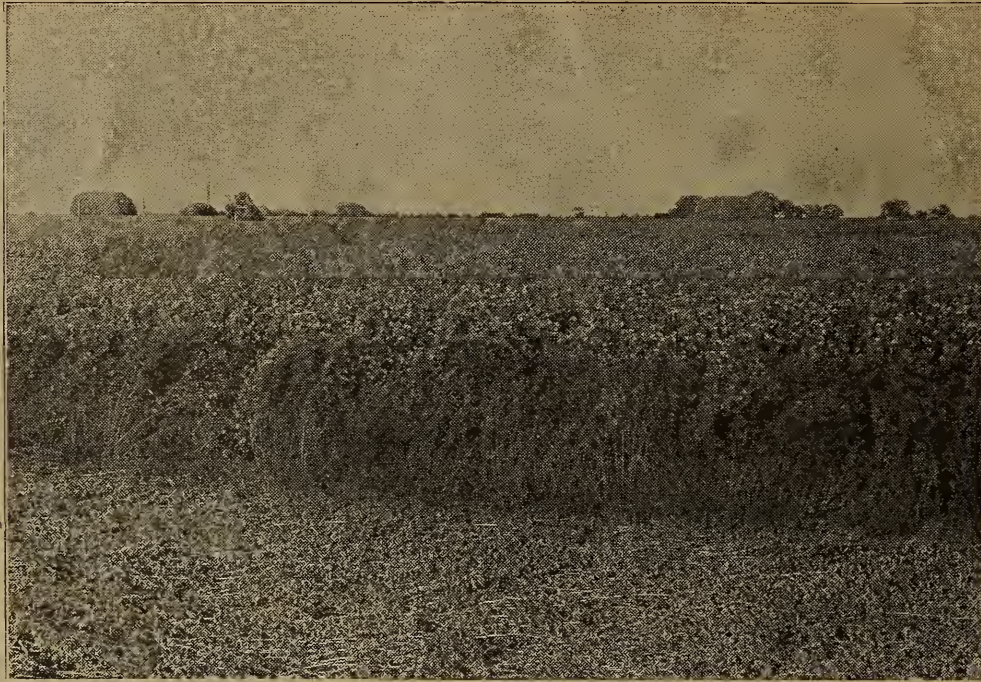
Kentucky Blue Grass

The Great American Grass; the standard for lawns. The old standard grass for pasture as well as lawns. Every farmer knows it and its good qualities. Sow about 25 to 30 pounds to the acre for meadows. For lawns one pound to square rod. 1 lb., **35c**; 10 lbs., **\$3.00**.

Timothy

Of hay grasses timothy is one of the most popular, nutritious and salable. On clay or heavy loams, lowlands or in mountainous districts, provided there is an abundance of moisture, it produces the very best results. From 1½ to 3 tons of fine hay to the acre. Timothy alone, 12 pounds to the acre, or with clover ten pounds timothy and 6 pounds clover. **20c** per lb., 10 lbs., **\$1.50**; 100 lbs., market price.

**YOU WILL FIND OUR GRASS ALL PURE, CLEAN SEED
THE KIND TO PLANT FOR BEST RESULTS**



Field Grimm's Alfalfa

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

A most valuable grass for all parts of the country. It is becoming very popular and its growth is increasing each year. It is especially adapted for a permanent pasture. It is one of the standard English grasses, growing from two to three feet high, but not in turfs like orchard grass. It is the most nutritious of all grasses. It is a most persistent grower, resists drouth and cold winters, makes good hay, and cattle thrive on it, whether in a green or dry state. Succeeds even on poor soil, and as the roots penetrate deeply from twelve to fifteen inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. It will stand more freezing than any other variety and yields an abundant crop of seeds. Sowing may be done in the spring or fall and is usually done with a wheat drill. The ground should be well prepared by plowing some time before sowing and allowed to settle. The seed should be put as near the surface as possible. One bushel (24 lbs.) of seed is required to sow an acre. The crop is ready for harvesting in July, and is usually cut with the self-binder and threshed from the shock. The straw makes winter forage and the aftermath furnishes good pasture the rest of the summer. 1 lb., **35c**; 10 lbs., **\$3.25**; 100 lbs. market price.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

(*Avena Elatior*.)—Yielding twice as much as timothy or orchard grass, early as orchard grass, with more leaf and affording better grazing, it is not strange that the grass is becoming so popular. It will keep green all winter and all summer; the drouth of midsummers or the cold of winter does not injure it. It starts growing very early in the spring, can be cut twice for hay, will yield good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it should be cut while in bloom. It is best adapted for rather light and dry, loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils and better results than any other grass on light, medium soils. Sown alone use 30 lbs. to the acre—either spring or fall. **35c** per lb.; 10 lbs., **\$3.25**; 100 lbs., market price.

Send us a list of your wants in the way of grass and grain seeds and we will quote you the very best prices compatible with high quality.

We issue a special grain and grass seed list about February 1st. Send for copy. We do not pay postage or freight on seed grain.

Bromus Inermis

Large tracts of unirrigated land in Routt and Rio Blanco counties in Colorado have been successfully seeded to this grass. The stockmen are enthusiastic over its drouth and cold-resisting qualities. There is no other grass crop grown in the West that will be of as much value to cattlemen and the stock interests generally as Brome Grass.

It is a vigorous, hardy perennial, with strong, creeping root-stocks, smooth, upright, leafy stems, one to four feet high, and loose, open panicles, or "seedheads," 4 to 8 inches long. In a few years it forms a very tough sod, soon crowding other grasses, clovers and weeds. Its remarkable drouth-resisting qualities have proved it to be the most valuable grass for dry regions where grasses could hardly exist. The yield of hay from smooth Brome Grass varies from one to four and a half tons per acre, according to climatic conditions, methods of seeding and fertility of soil.

It starts to grow very early in the spring before any of the grasses upon the native prairies show any signs of life and remains green far into December. All kinds of stock eat it with relish and the chemical analysis shows that it is richer in flesh-forming ingredients than Timothy. Though most valuable for dry lands, it does also exceedingly well on low wet soil.

Sow from 25 to 35 pounds of seed in spring or fall. Plow shallow and harrow well. Can be sown with light crop of wheat or rye. If bothered by weeds mow, so that the grass may not be smothered. It will take care of itself the second year.

Bromus Inermis is valuable in mixtures of Orchard, Meadow Fescue and other grasses for pasture. In late years it has also often been sown with Sweet Clover for permanent pastures using about 10 lbs. of each per acre; the results of this mixture have been most satisfactory; the sweet clover has of course to be given a chance to reseed itself. We will be glad to furnish estimates on such mixtures. 1 lb., **40c**; 10 lbs., **\$3.50**. Special prices on larger quantities.

Johnson Grass, or Guinea Grass

While this is classed as a pest in certain districts of the South, it finds a welcome farther north, where it can be cropped for hay, especially on dry lands. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. 1 lb., **55c**.

Don't Delay

Ordering your seeds until time to plant and then have to buy anything you can get. **ORDER NOW** and be sure of getting good seed.

OUR SPECIAL GRASS MIXTURE

Permanent Pastures and Meadows

Since it has come to be an established fact that grass is king and the cow the queen it follows that more cows demand more and better grass and pastures, and how to obtain these is the great question with many farmers. It is a well known rule of nature that a judiciously selected mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained if only one variety is sown alone or by itself. When sowing a carefully selected mixture of grasses and clover you run less risk than if you had carried all your eggs in one basket, so to speak. Some varieties may live and thrive on your particular piece of land better than others, and these will then have a chance to do their very best. A mixed pasture is earlier, gives a better yield, and holds out better than one sown down with but one kind of grass. Many varieties sown together occupy the ground more closely, and a larger yield of hay, and of better quality, can always be obtained from a mixed meadow. In a great many parts of the country only one or two kinds of grasses are known and mostly sown, and these are timothy and clover. While timothy is a splendid grass, and clover the foundation of all successful farming, both are not permanent and not well adapted for pasturing; are easily affected by drouth or frost, thereby making it necessary to re-sow every year or two, a rather expensive method. In our carefully selected Clover-Grass Mixtures several varieties of the natural grasses are sown together, and these will cover the ground very closely and make two spears of grass grow where formerly but one grew; besides, these Clover-Grass Mixtures will stand various climatic and soil conditions better, will last longer or be permanent, and yield heavily or double the quantity of hay that is secured from ordinary fields sown with timothy and clover.

Clover-Grass Mixtures for Permanent Pastures, Meadows or for Particular Purposes

We selected them with the greatest care and use only such varieties as are best adapted for different kinds of soil and various purposes. Some varieties are of early and others of late growth, and this is a very important consideration, when permanent pastures are wanted, and when wanted for mowing the varieties must be selected so as to ripen nearly at the same time and be of good tall growth, while the low or dwarf-growing varieties are better adapted for pasturing.

The prices of our Clover-Grass Mixtures we have always made as low as possible in accordance with the market price of the seeds, using the best quality of seeds only. Owing to the unusual high prices of some seeds at the present time we are obliged to make the prices for our Clover-Grass Mixtures a little higher. It does not cost any more to sow our carefully selected Clover-Grass Mixtures than to sow clover or timothy alone, and when permanent results are considered, the Clover-Grass Mixtures are the cheapest by several times.

A—Clover-Grass Mixtures for Permanent Pastures

NO. 1

No. 1—For high and dry ground, light soils.

Red Top.....	} 25 lbs. at 20c..... \$5.00 50 lbs. at 18c..... 9.00 100 lbs. at 17c..... 17.00	} Sow per Acre 20 to 25 Lbs.
Bromus Inermis.....		
Meadow Fescue.....		
English Rye Grass.....		
Tall Meadow Oat.....		
Lucerne.....		
White Clover.....		

NO. 2

No. 2—For moist ground, heavy or clay soils.

Blue Grass.....	} 20 lbs. at 20c..... \$4.00 50 lbs. at 19c..... 9.50 100 lbs. at 18c..... 18.00	} Sow per Acre 20 to 25 Lbs.
Meadow Fescue.....		
Orchard Grass.....		
English Rye Grass.....		
Italian Rye Grass.....		
Timothy.....		
Red Top.....		
Red Clover.....		
Alsike Clover.....		
White Clover.....		

B—Clover-Grass Mixture for Particular Purposes

Meadow or Pasture.

No. 3.—We have selected this clover-grass mixture with a view to suit the conditions in the Western and extreme North-western States, and for similar conditions elsewhere, and in sections of the country where timothy or clover are uncertain and do not succeed well when sown alone, but we include these, as we have found that where they are uncertain when sown alone they are more apt to succeed when sown with other varieties, and should they fail the other grasses take their place, and so an entire failure is avoided. This clover-grass mixture is adapted to sow on land that will produce a crop of wheat, oats, etc., and is selected with a view to produce a crop of hay and pasture afterwards, or can be pastured entirely.

Bromus Inermis.....	} 20 lbs. at 22½c..... \$4.50 50 lbs. at 20c..... 10.00 100 lbs. at 19c..... 19.00	} Sow per Acre 20 to 30 Lbs.
Meadow Fescue.....		
Tall Meadow Oat.....		
Orchard Grass.....		
Timothy.....		
Blue Grass.....		
Red Top.....		
Alsike Clover.....		
White Clover.....		
Red Clover.....		

C—Clover-Grass Mixture for Particular Purposes

For Meadows.

No. 4.—Dairy Farmers' or Orchard Grass-Clover Mixture. We have selected only the earliest, hardiest, best and quickest growing varieties for this clover-grass mixture. Dairy farmers want to cut a crop of hay very early and have pasture for the rest of the season, or make two crops of hay in a season; and this especially selected clover-grass mixture is admirably adapted for this purpose. It is suited for good or medium soils which will produce a good crop of corn or wheat, and can be sown anywhere in any part of the country.

When used for sowing in fields where there is some grass or clover already the quantity to be sown per acre must be according to the stand of grass or clover. Usually five to ten pounds per acre is sufficient.

Orchard Grass.....	} 20 lbs. at 22½c..... \$4.50 50 lbs. 9.50 100 lbs. 18.00	} Sow per Acre 20 to 30 Lbs.
Tall Meadow Oat.....		
English Rye Grass.....		
Italian Rye Grass.....		
Meadow Fescue.....		
Red Clover.....		
Alsike Clover.....		
Timothy.....		

Do your planting with a Cyclone Hand-Seeder. Only \$1.75 each; postpaid, \$2.00.

Above prices f. o. b. Grand Junction.
Purchaser pays transportation charges.



Sudan Grass

The New Forage Plant that will Solve Your Hay Problems.

The United States Department of Agriculture introduced this new forage plant into the United States in 1909, the seed being brought from Sudan, Egypt. It was there known as "Garawi" Grass, but has been named "Sudan" Grass in this country.

There were thousands of acres of SUDAN grown in Colorado the past season, which yielded immense crops of the best of HAY. It is no longer an experiment, but has come to stay. This year will see double the acreage of last. Get your seed early, as there is bound to be a shortage same as last season.

DESCRIPTION.

Sudan is a tall, annual grass, reaching a height of from seven to nine feet when planted in rows and allowed to mature for a seed crop; broadcasted and cut "in the bloom" for hay about four feet. It dies each year like sorghum and millet, and must be seeded each spring, so can never become a pest. It stools very freely, throwing out many stems from one crown.

It is easily cured and handled as a hay crop. The seed is retained well, there being very little loss from shattering. Stock of all kinds eat it readily and will leave any other hay for it. No baneful effects follow feeding it to work stock. The food value is second only to alfalfa.

WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT AND HARVEST.

Here Sudan Grass is easily injured by frost, and therefore should not be planted until all danger of frost is past.

It can be planted any time during summer as a catch crop as long as about seventy days intervene before frost.

For a combined hay and seed crop it is recommended that the crop be planted in cultivated rows thirty-six inches apart, using about two pounds of seed per acre. This will bring good results in sections having a rainfall of from fifteen to twenty inches per annum. With double this precipitation, or where irrigated, plant in rows eighteen inches apart, using from four to six pounds of seed per acre. Any common planter may be used for this planting; regulated to drop a few seed to the hill, and the hills not less than eighteen inches apart.

Broadcast seeding for a hay crop, using wheat, alfalfa or similar seeder, requires from twelve to twenty pounds of seed per acre. The cuttings after the first will produce a better quality of hay with the minimum amount of seed used, for the reason that the plants will have more room to stool and throw off stems or shoots.

It requires no special quality of soils nor does it require constant irrigating, for its most valuable quality is its resistance to drought, and it has reached perfection on the dry lands of our state. It makes its heaviest yields on rich loam, but has been successfully grown on heavy clay and also light sandy soils. It is a hot weather crop and not suited to altitude above 7,000 feet.

A rather firm seed bed is best. The ground should be plowed and harrowed down well before planting.

A good crop should be cut with a row or grain binder and threshed in the same way as grain, while the hay crop is handled in a manner similar to that of any other such crop.

PRODUCTION.

Under favorable conditions it will make three cuttings and yield up to six tons of hay per acre, which is of excellent feeding quality.

The yield of seed varies from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00. Not prepaid. Ask for prices on quantities. Prices subject to market changes.

Golden Millet

This is one of the very heaviest yielding millets grown, both in good quality, fodder and in seed. Sown early in summer it leaves the soil in the best of condition for wheat. Sow twenty-five to forty pounds to the acre. 5 lbs., 50c. Ask for prices on quantity.

Common Millet

Still the favorite with a large number of farmers on account of the fineness of its hay. Sow twenty-five to forty pounds to the acre. 3 lbs., 25c. Ask for price on quantity.

New Siberian Millet

The claims made by its introducers are that it is from two to three weeks earlier than the German Millet, is a much heavier crop, that the hay is much finer, stalks more elastic and growing much taller, that it is rust proof, and chinch bugs do not relish it, and being of stooling habit requires much less seed per acre. You should try it. 5 lbs., 50c. Ask for price on quantity.

Manitoba Hog Millet

Very early and a sure cropper, outyielding any other millet in seed production. It resembles broom corn in manner of growth more than millet. 5 lbs., 50c. Ask for price on quantity.



Golden Millet

FARMOGERM

High-Bred nitro-gathering bacteria. Makes poor soil good soil. It is now generally understood that the quickest, most economical and most permanent method of adding nitrogen to soil is to plant a leguminous crop of some kind after inoculating the seed with nitrogen-gathering bacteria.

Farmogerm is offered for this purpose. It is a pure culture of a High Bred Nitrogen-gathering Bacteria. It comes in sealed bottles, and unlike any other preparation of this kind ever offered before, it is all ready for use. Just dilute with water according to directions. The carefully selected, active bacteria in Farmogerm insure quicker and larger growth of the crop inoculated, and permanently enrich the soil for future crops. The theory of inoculation is recognized by authorities as the right solution of the nitrogen fertilizing problem. The problem has been to get the right culture. Farmogerm is the right culture. One acre, **\$2.00**; 5 acres, **\$7.50**.

We have a pamphlet which deals with the subject intelligently and at some length. Let us mail you a copy free.

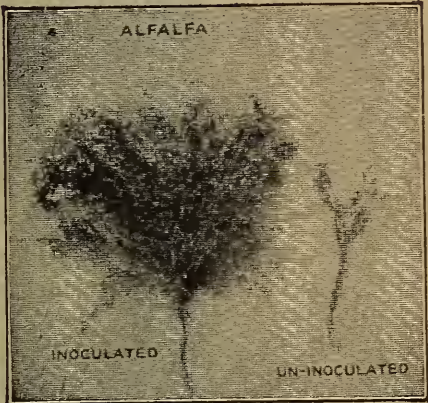
Farmogerm is prepared for the following legumes:

Alfalfa, Clover, Field Peas, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetch, Peanuts, Garden Beans, Garden Peas and Sweet Peas.

When ordering be sure and state for what crop Farmogerm is wanted.

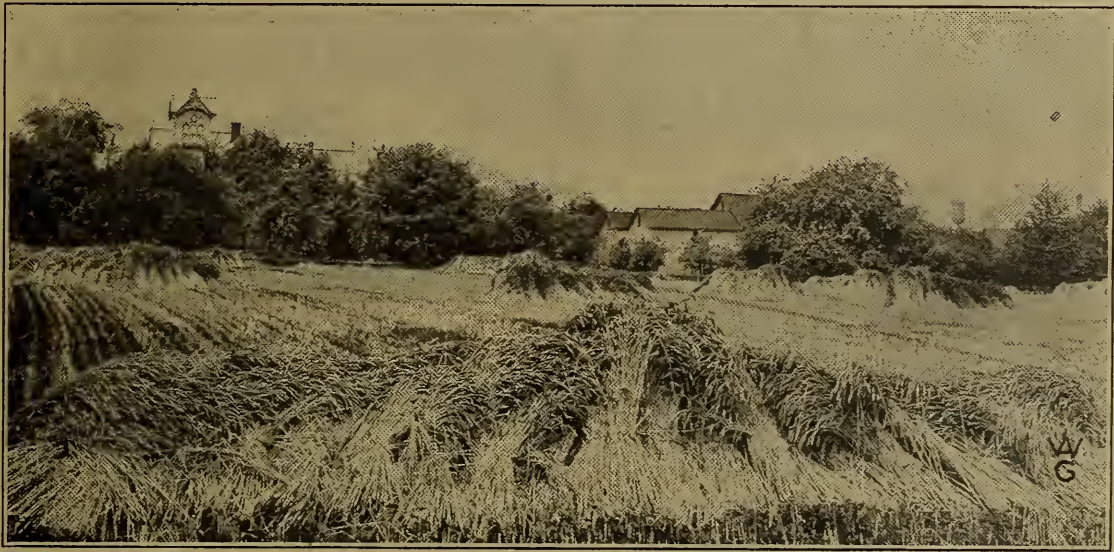
We can supply in garden size a mixed culture for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas; also White Clover for lawn at **50c** a bottle.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "In new regions, where Alfalfa, Clover and other leguminous plants have not been cultivated, very few soils have enough of these bacteria in them to be of any practical value, and inoculation is essential."



GRAIN DEPARTMENT

We make a specialty of high grade grain seed and can usually fill all orders for the following varieties. Write us for prices on large amounts. We ship all grain in good burlap sacks. If desired in seamless sacks send 70 cents for each sack.



Field of Marquis Wheat

Wheat

All of our wheat is Colorado grown. Sow from sixty to ninety pounds to the acre, depending upon condition of soil, etc. Dry land farming requires less seed.

NEW POLISH OR GIANT WHEAT

The Most Wonderful Wheat Ever.—An entirely new variety, no one here having ever seen the like. We sent a sample to the Agricultural Department at Washington, and they reported it a type of Polish wheat, very rare. The kernels are from two to four times as large as the ordinary wheat and a hard, clear amber color. A Mr. Williams of Glade Park, Colo., discovered a single blade of this wheat growing in his wheat field four years ago. He saved the seed and kept replanting it until last season he raised nearly a ton on a small patch. The yield was at the rate of eighty-four bushels per acre. You should get a start of this new **Wonderful Giant Wheat**. It is a spring wheat and a wonderful yielder. Our supply is limited and we can only sell up to fifty pounds to a customer. 1 lb., **25c**; 10 lbs., **\$2.25**; 25 lbs., **\$5.00**; 50 lbs., **\$7.50** by P. P. prepaid.

TURKEY RED WINTER

A medium hard variety, bearded, producing long heads. It is less likely to shell out in handling than other varieties. A heavy yielder. Five lbs. for **35c**. Ask for prices on quantity.

MARQUIS WHEAT

The demand for this new variety of spring wheat was so great last season we could not secure enough seed to supply it.

There was quite an acreage planted here in the valley, and the yield was above the average. The quality was simply fine. There will be a much larger acreage planted this spring. The Mesa Flour Mill Company recommended the Marquis and Defiance as the best spring wheat for flour. Price for Marquis: 10 lbs., **75c**; 25 lbs., **\$1.50**. Special prices on larger quantities.

Marquis Wheat.—The coming wheat; remarkably early, exceedingly productive, unexcelled in milling quality, pronounced by both farmers and millers the finest and earliest spring wheat known.

It is a cross of the Red Fife and Hard Calcutta. Marquis has outyielded all other spring wheat grown. It weighs sixty-six pounds to the measured bushel. Marquis wheat won the \$1,000.00 prize for best wheat in America at the New York Grain Exposition and the \$3,000.00 prize at the International Dry Farming Congress at Alberta, Canada. The agricultural department at Washington has been testing it, and recommends it above all other varieties.

DEFIANCE SPRING WHEAT

Price: 10 lbs., **75c**. Special prices on larger quantities.

Remember we reclean in our new electric cleaner all wheat, oats, barley and other grain and grass seed we send out.

Defiance (Spring).—An old popular variety, medium hard kernel. This variety is recommended by the State Agricultural College for a great range of altitude and condition.



Field of Whip-poor-will Cow Peas

Whip-poor-will Cow Peas

This is really a variety of bush bean. It is very hardy, a quick grower and of a stiff, upright form, little liable to rust and disease, and an immense yielder, both of seed and fodder. Its habit of growth makes it easily harvested. Cow peas are coming into favor steadily, both as fertilizer and as feed. We urge all orchardists to try this crop. If wanted to plow under for manure sow with a grain drill in drills a foot apart. If grown for fodder or the seed plant $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown, until the soil has become thoroughly warm. Sow from sixty to ninety pounds per acre. 10 lbs., \$1.25. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Field Peas

San Luis Valley.—This is literally the pea that made San Luis Valley, Colo., famous. The beneficial effects of their peas have made their soil to produce abundant crops. They now feed thousands of hogs and sheep on peas and pea hay alone with large profits. The superior quality of this pork and mutton is recognized everywhere. The peas can be grown in any altitude up to 9,000 feet with success. As a crop to put humus and nitrogen into the soil it has no equal. This is the best available crop to increase the fertility and tilth of orchards.

The dried peas have a very high feeding value. They are best ground to cattle and are usually fed whole to sheep and sows. Pea straw, if well cured and not allowed to become too mature before cutting, has a much higher nutritive quality and palatability than other grain straw.

Peas sown with oats, barley or wheat make excellent pasturage for sheep and swine and make better feed than if cured for hay.

For best results sow peas early in April. They will not rot. May be sown as late as July. For early sowing forty pounds is sufficient. Later in the season sixty to eighty is advisable. We recommend sowing thirty pounds of oats with the peas as a support crop. 10 lbs., \$1.25. Write for prices on quantities.

White Marrowfat.—Later than the foregoing, ripening in about 80 days, an immense cropper; pods three inches long, broad and well filled with very large, round smooth peas of creamy yellow color. Vines hardy, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of strong, vigorous growth. Much more productive than garden peas. Largely planted for stock feeding. 10 lbs., \$11.50.

OATS

No crop gives better results by change of seed than oats. If you have been reseeding the same strain for several years now is the time to change. Do not compare our select strains, re-cleaned, with the common oats frequently offered as seed oats. While oats do not require as much water as some other cereals they grow best in a reasonably moist soil, as it is a spring crop sown at a time when it is often dry and difficult to get them up. Sow fifty or sixty pounds to the acre.

Silver Mine

This oat has made for itself a reputation as an exceedingly heavy and reliable yielder. It is very hardy and prolific and yield beautiful white kernels, which are especially desirable for the manufacture of rolled Oats. The heads are very large in proportion to its stiff, bright, clean straw. The sprangle top heads, although long, are borne low down on the stalk, which seems to prevent lodging. The straw is valuable for feed and for bedding. As a rule oats yield a greater profit per acre than wheat, and they are also a more reliable crop. 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., market price.

Swedish Select

The best early oat. Introduced a few years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture, and today is the most largely grown of all varieties in the Northern States. The oat is pure white in color; the hull is thin and the kernel large and plump, straw is stiff and strong enough not to lodge. A remarkable root development makes the Swedish Select Oat a good drouth resister, and especially suited to high land. It is the earliest of the heavy yielding sorts, and we can recommend it as one of the best, if not the very best for this territory. Ten lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., market price.

White Quaker Oats

A good oat of vigorous growth, producing a heavy crop of both straw and grain. The grain is white, heavy, large and plump, very thin skinned, and of superior feeding qualities. The straw is long and strong, standing unfavorable weather well. It is a branching variety, ripens early. 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., market price.

SPECIAL PRICES ON ABOVE VARIETIES IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

Field of
Silver
Mine
Oats



Field of
Silver
Mine
Oats



Field of Rye

California or Feed Barley

Prices Are Not Postpaid

We wish to particularly call attention of the stock growers to this wonderful grain, for, on account of the abundant yield of feed and the large amount of protein of this barley, renders its use valuable for stock and is highly esteemed by stock growers, regardless of the fact that it has a beard, for when desired for feeding the objection on account of the beard is overcome by cutting when the grain is in the dough, or if the grain is allowed to ripen it is advisable to grind before feeding, and when the grain is so treated the feeding value is increased 30 per cent. Our seed is selected from Native crops that yielded 100 bushels per acre and is all re-cleaned. Price, 5 lbs., **50c**; 10 lbs., **75c**; 100 lbs. or more at market price.

Improved White Hull-less or Bald Barley

Its Valuable Properties.—It is hullless; it is beardless; it is very early; it weighs over sixty pounds to the measured bushel; it yields well on poor land; it yields enormously on good land; it makes better pork than corn; the straw makes good hay; it is of inestimable value to stock feeders.

No barley of which we have knowledge has proved so valuable to the stock raiser as the Improved White Hullless. It is not a malt-ing variety, but for feeding purposes there is no barley raised which can compare with it in earliness, yield and quality. It has many very valuable properties. While it has sufficient hull to hold it in the head these hulls are readily separated in threshing. The absence of beards makes it safe to feed to all kinds of stock. Its earliness is a characteristic which is especially desirable. It will mature in from sixty to ninety days, according to soil and locality. In Montana the farmers use it very extensively as a catch crop. Those seasons in which wheat failed on account of drouth, insects or disease White Hullless Barley was sown in June and had ample opportunity to mature, provided there was sufficient moisture in the ground to start germination.

The grain is exceedingly heavy, weighing from sixty to sixty-three pounds to the measured bushel. The yield varies according to soil and climatic conditions, but it can be depended upon to produce from thirty-five to eighty bushels an acre. Its nutritive value is very great. It is fed to work-horses at the rate of two quarts where four quarts of oats would be required. The best way is to mix it with oats and grind the two together for horse feed. It is also very valuable for feeding poultry, hogs and all kinds of stock. As fattening feed for hogs it has no equal. It makes sweeter meat and nicer lard by far than corn.

It is often grown for hay, coming very early, and providing rich feed. It should be cut just before it becomes ripe and while the straw is green. In this condition it is relished by all kinds of stock. The straw is stiff and straight and seldom, if ever, does it lodge. 6 lbs., **50c**; 100 lbs., market price. Special prices on large quantities. The purchaser pays the freight on field grass seeds.

For grain sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; for hay two bushels.

Buckwheat

Japanese.—A popular and standard sort. V-ry large grains of dark brown color. Early Choice, re-cleaned seed. Sow thirty to forty pounds to the acre. 10 lbs., **\$1.20**.

Silver Hull.—A very prolific and favorite sort. Grain light gray. A fine seller. Price the same as Japanese. Ask for special quantity price.

This year we are testing all seed in our New Standard Seed Tester and unless it comes up to our high standard of germination we will not offer it for sale as seed.

Rye

Rye is rapidly growing in favor, both as a pasture crop with stockmen, and for a cover crop on the farm and in the orchards. We can furnish either spring or fall rye. Don't overlook this crop. 5 lbs., **50c**. We are prepared to quote prices on large amounts. Sow sixty to eighty pounds to the acre.

Emmer or Speltz

A grain for dry lands, introduced from Russia. This is a remarkable grain, and should receive the attention of all farmers. It is a species of drouth-resisting wheat, and not inclined to rust. Can be sown in the fall, being hardy, and will produce a fair crop under almost any condition of climate, but grows best in dry prairie regions with hot summers, giving excellent results. Thrives on poor land in stony ground. The experiment stations of both the Dakotas report that it resists drouth better than oats or barley. All animals eat it green readily and are fond of the straw. Five pounds, **50c**. Write for prices on quantity.

IN PLANTING YOUR GARDEN

Not only plant enough for table use in Season, but

PLANT ENOUGH TO CAN for winter use. It will help you solve the H. C. L.



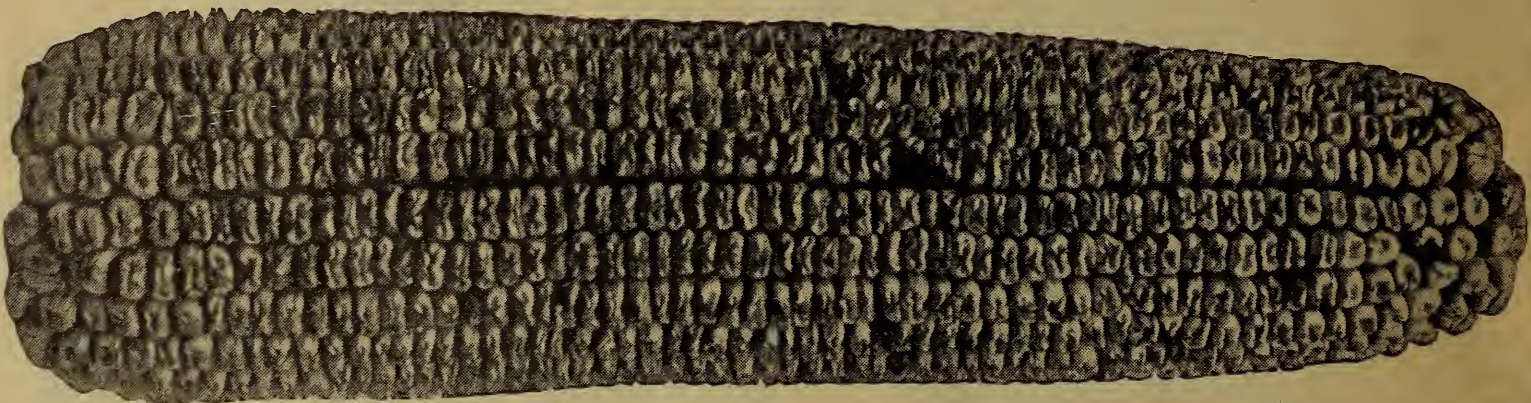
Cattle and Corn—a Real Money-Making Combination

FIELD CORN

Good corn can be grown in most of our valleys where the altitude does not exceed 6,000 feet. Care should be taken not to plant too early and every means possible taken to cause early maturity. Plant eight to ten pounds to the acre.

Our seed corn is grown under contract by men who make a specialty of growing hardy and early varieties of corn. It is all thoroughly dried, selected, thoroughly tested and all new crop. The varieties we list are the best for the Rocky Mountain region. Postage at rate of \$1.08 per hundred pounds must be added if sent by mail.

Price for all varieties of field corn except where noted: Lb., 10c; 12 lbs., \$1.00, not prepaid. Write for prices on large amounts.



King of Earlies—Seed Corn

Australian White Flint

The earliest and surest variety we have for Colorado and the arid lands of the West. It will actually endure more drouth and cold than any other variety known. Grows to a height of six to ten feet, ears varying from eight to twelve inches long, usually eight to ten-rowed, one or two ears on a stalk. (Ninety days.)

Improved Leaming

(90 Days).—This is one of the earliest large Yellow Dent corns in cultivation, ripening in ninety to 100 days from planting. It is extra early and not a hard, flinty corn. The ears are large and handsome, with deep, large grains; orange color and red cob.

King of Earlies

(90 Days).—This is the earliest and finest Dent corn; bright orange color; short, leafy stocks, medium sized ears, small red cobs, deep grains. Adapted for planting in high altitudes, and will mature a crop farther north than any other known variety. Will shell easily and can be husked earlier than any other sort.

Swadley

This is an old variety, grown in Colorado for twenty years. It has become thoroughly acclimated and is very hardy. It has a record of from thirty-five to fifty bushels per acre on poor upland soils. Ears average eight inches in length, twelve to sixteen rowed, with a soft, pale yellow dented kernel. It is the corn for short season districts. (Ninety days.)

Calico

The earliest field corn grown. Growth rather short, but stalks are very leafy. The ear is small and long and grains are peculiar, some being red, blue and white on the same cob. Stands drouth very well. (Ninety days.)

Cheap seed corn is the most expensive---plant the best---it pays.

(Seed Corn—Continued on next page)



Iowa Silver Mine Seed Corn

SEED CORN—Continued

Pride of the North

Planted as late as July 4th it has fully matured by October 1st. The ears have from fourteen to sixteen rows, grown eight to ten inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cobs of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow six to eight feet in height, producing one or two good ears. Our seed of this variety has been grown for us with special care from the original stock. (Ninety days.)

Iowa Silver Mine

One of the very best yielding White Dent corns. Originated in Ford County, Ill., and introduced in Iowa. Creamy white in color, cylindrical shape, tapering only a little at the tip; eighteen to twenty rows; length nine inches; circumference $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; kernels rough and deep; a little space between rows; cobs small and white. A fine shelling and high yielding variety. In good corn weather ripens in 110 days.

Iowa Gold Mine

Best Yellow Dent corn. Our seed grown in Grand Valley. Produced 100 bushels per acre. (One hundred days.)

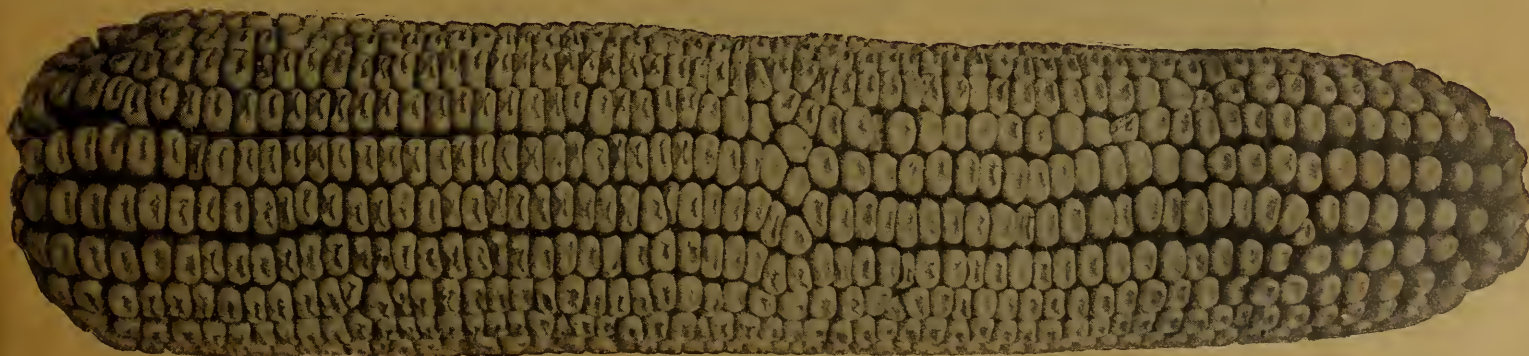
Colorado White Elephant

The largest White Dent Corn grown, medium late. Yield 100 bushels per acre first season in Grand Valley; ears twelve inches long by nine inches in circumference, weight two pounds each (thirty-five to bushel); stocks grow to a height of fifteen feet. Price, 15c per lb.; 5 lbs., 50c. Ask for quantity price. (120 days.)

White Rice Pop Corn.—Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Queen's Golden Pop Corn.—Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. Baby Golden Pop Corn see page 17.

Are You Getting the Yield You Should Or are you planting cheap, inferior seed corn? Don't you know that just a few cents more per acre expended for the best seed corn will pay you back the difference in cost of seed corn a hundredfold. Plant our seed corn exclusively.



Colorado White Elephant Seed Corn



Minnesota Amber Sugar Cane

White Kaffir Corn

A stocky, non-saccharine sorghum, bearing many leaves and a very heavy seed head. The most valuable variety for hot, dry climates. Yields from three to five tons of fodder and thirty to fifty bushels of grain to the acre. The stock and leaves remain green until the seed is matured, making the best feed, as well as grain crop. It is a highly alkali resistant. Matures in 110 to 125 days. Kaffir corn has no superior as a chicken feed. Plant eight to ten pounds to the acre in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Drill or broadcast from 60 to 100 pounds for hay. 5 lbs., 50c. Ask for price on quantity.

Red Kaffir

Very similar to white. Stalk grows taller and crop matures a little earlier. An immense yielder. 5 lbs., 50c. Ask for price on quantity.

Yellow Milo

Not as desirable for all purposes as kaffir corn, but can withstand drouth much better. It ripens seed in ninety to 110 days, making it the best crop for high and arid sections. Large, yellow seed. Plant ten to twelve pounds to the acre. Sow fifty to 100 pounds, 5 lbs., 50c. Ask for price on quantity.

Minnesota Amber Sugar Cane

This is the earliest sugar cane and can be profitably grown everywhere corn is grown, and it is more drought resistant than corn. It remains fresh and green through periods of drought that ruin corn, and even if checked in growth by drought, it will entirely recover and make a crop when favorable conditions again prevail. Sugar Cane not only possesses high value in producing syrup, but as an addition to the daily ration for stock, either as silage, hay or green fodder, it is invaluable.

As a **solling crop** it has a very high value. Milch cows are exceptionally fond of Sugar Cane, and it is excellent for milk production. It furnishes an enormous quantity of succulent food, outyielding corn and Kaffir Corn for forage and it is fed with much less waste.

As a **pasture crop** it is mostly used for hogs and sheep.

It makes splendid **hay**, which is very palatable, nutritious and much relished by all kinds of stock, including hogs.

The **silage** of Sugar Cane is more nutritious than that of corn.

As a **catch crop** Sugar Cane is much used. It could be sown after an early grain crop, or in place of other crops, if they have been destroyed by frost, flood, drought, etc. The plants grow very quickly, reaching maturity in about 70 to 80 days.

It yields a large quantity of seed, about 25 to 30 bushels per acre, which can always be saved, no matter for what purpose the crop is wanted, if the cane is cut only when the seed is nearly ripe. The seed has the same feeding value as corn. It makes a fine feed for all stock if crushed and mixed with oats, peas or soy beans. One of the most common uses of cane seed is as poultry feed, and it is especially recommended for laying hens.

For fodder **sow** broadcast or in drills at the rate of 50 to 75 lbs. per acre. For syrup sow in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, using 5 lbs. per acre. The seed should only be sown when ground is warm, about 10 days later than corn. Price 5 lbs., 50c, not prepaid. Ask for prices on quantity.

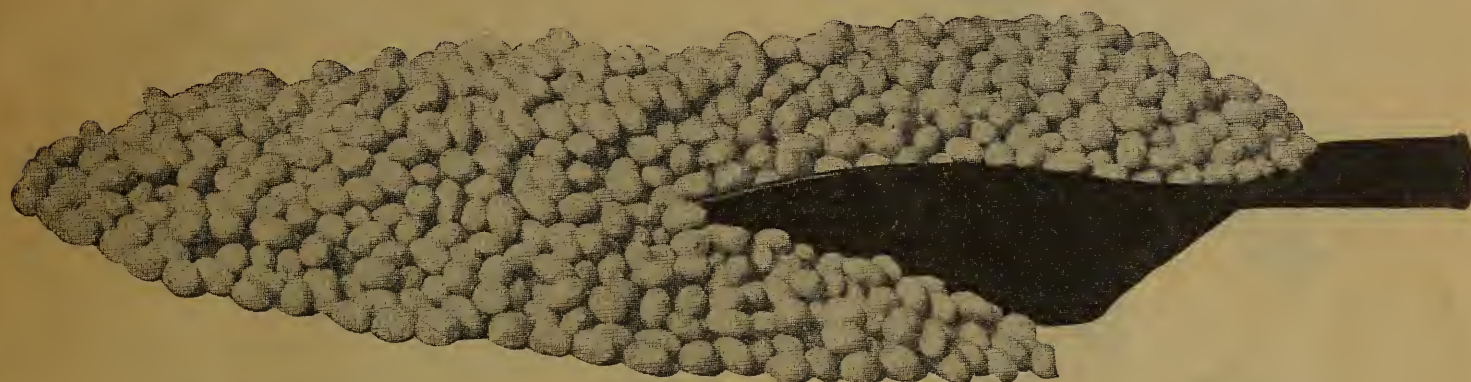
Feterita

A new non-saccharine from Sudan. It is an early maturing, drouth-resisting sorghum of considerable value, both for fodder and grain. It has rather slender stems, varying in height from four to seven feet with location and season. The stems are juicy and slightly sweet before ripening. Suckers are produced freely when moisture is sufficient. Feterita resembles milo in habit, except that the heads are uniformly erect. The seed is larger, softer and chalk white or slightly bluish in color. It differs from Jerusalem corn in having erect heads, black plumes and plumper seed. It is also a little earlier than dwarf milo and yields about the same. It has produced good grain yield where milo and kaffir gave low yield on account of extreme drouth. It should be sowed in hills forty to forty-four inches apart, and not put in the ground before the ground is warm. About two weeks after Indian corn, as it is still more liable to rot in cold ground. It was thoroughly tested here in the Grand Valley last season and produced fifty bushels per acre without irrigation, and will do much better under irrigation. Five pounds will sow one acre. Price, 10c per lb., 12 lbs., for \$1.00. Special prices on larger quantities.



Field of White Kaffir Corn

WESTERN FIELD BEANS



White Navy Beans

White Navy Beans

The most largely grown bean in the world. There are more Navy beans consumed than all other varieties combined and they have brought higher prices than colored varieties. They are heavy yielders on dry land and under irrigation and are a sure and profitable crop. While they do not yield generally as much as Pintos, they are earlier, ripening dry beans in less than 80 days from planting, can be grown further north and are better sellers.

Conditions for growing Navy beans are very favorable in the middle west and it is to be expected that this crop will be more largely grown here than heretofore.

We have an extra fine strain of Navies, producing strong, upright plants, bearing big crops. Lb., **25c**; 5 lbs., **\$1.00**; 10 lbs., **\$1.50**, not prepaid.

White Tepary Beans

The greatest known dry-land bean; will produce a crop in the hottest, driest sections where other beans fail completely. Similar to the Navy but smaller and with thinner skin and better flavor; it is also more resistant to drouth and diseases and will cook quicker and swell more in cooking. It is quick maturing and in a warm climate makes a crop in 70 days from seeding. This is by far the surest and most profitable bean for sections subject to long continuous drouth. Owing to the resemblance to the Navy in shape and color it is selling at about the same price. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Lb. **25c**; 5 lbs., **\$1.00**, not prepaid.

Red Kidney Beans

This bean like the Pinto, will be before long very extensively grown in our Western country, as experiments have shown that it will produce enormous crops of first-class beans without a great deal of care. It is a sure cropper and larger yielder than the Navy.

As a commercial bean, it is hardly necessary that a description be furnished for it is familiar to most everyone, and a staple article at all grocers. Prices, 1 lb. **25c**; 5 lbs., **\$1.00**, not prepaid.

Raise your own feedstuffs in these times of high prices.

Mexican Pinto Beans

Pinto beans which a few years ago were only known and used in the southwest are now, used everywhere in this country and in many European countries. The war made them known. Since the farmers have found a market for this crop they have planted them on a very large scale. Immense quantities have been raised in the last few years in the west, a large part of which was bought by our government. Pinto beans are now a Staple article like Navies; there will always be a market for them and the great bean growing industry in the middle west brought about by the war will continue which means so much for our state and the arid sections of the west. The middle west is especially adapted to the growth of these beans, they are a profitable crop here yielding as much as 2,500 lbs. on irrigated land and about 1,000 lbs. on dry land per acre.

The Pinto bean today is the most economical and also the best flavored bean in the market. In food value it is practically the same as the Navy, but being more tender in flesh, it cooks more easily. When baked the spots on it disappear, and it turns a beautiful brown color. It is rich in protein and is an excellent substitute for meat. Lb. **20c**; 3 lbs., **50c**; not prepaid.

California Pink Beans

Well-known and largely grown in California. This is a wonderful bean with exceptionally fine eating qualities. In California alone there are thousands of cars of these grown and sold during a season. They are excellent canners and richly flavored. Several of our bean growers have tried this variety here in the West and all have been successful in securing a crop. They found ready sales for these beans and we think more of them should be planted. As they are a good bean and find quick sales we can see no reason why more growers do not plant them. Prices, 1 lb. **20c**; 5 lbs., **90c**; not prepaid.

Corn Shellers

Handy Corn Sheller with popcorn attachment. Price, each, **\$2.50**.

Black Hawk Corn Sheller is one of the best shellers on the market. Complete with clamps for fastening on barrel or box. Price, each, **\$3.50**.

Flax Seed, 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; Canary, 1 lb., 50c; Hemp, 1 lb., 20c.



One Plant Dwarf Essex Rape

PEANUTS

Peanuts can be grown successfully in any place where corn will thrive and will make a profitable crop where the season is 4 months free from frost. They are especially suited for dry land farming, withstanding drought very well. The tops of Peanuts are cut and cured for hay and will furnish 1 to 2 tons of hay equal in feeding value to clover; the pods may then be plowed out, cured and stored for winter feeding, or hogs may be turned in, to gather the crop. Peanut vines and peas chopped or ground together form a well balanced ration for milch cows and contain much more protein and fat than alfalfa, ground corn or oats. The average yield of Spanish Peanuts is about 60 bushels per acre.

The best soil for Peanuts is sandy loam; they should be planted when all danger of freezing is past. Takes about 8 pounds of shelled or 40 pounds in the pods of Spanish Peanuts to plant one acre. Plant in rows 3 feet apart and 9 inches apart in the rows. After the vines are dug they are allowed to lie spread on the ground for 3 to 4 hours and are then placed in small stalks to cure. Peanuts need not be shelled but should be soaked in warm water for a day and then planted at once.

Spanish Peanuts.—This is the earliest variety and the one generally planted for farm use, because it is easily cultivated the plants growing upright, and is also very productive. The pods are small, but well filled with nuts which are sweeter than the larger varieties. Large pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c postpaid.

Large Virginia Peanuts.—Large pkt., 10c; ¼-lb., 15c; lb., 35c postpaid.



Spanish Peanuts

Dwarf Essex Rape

There is no other forage plant which furnishes such an abundance of succulent forage during Summer and Fall when the supply of grass and clover is often limited as Rape. **It is indispensable for raising sheep and hogs and is much relished by all stock.**

Rape belongs to the Cabbage family; grows 2 to 3 feet high and is never troubled by insects. Crops of nearly 5 tons of green fodder per acre have been reported of it. It is best adapted to cool and moist climates, but good crops have been produced under conditions of drought which caused the failure of corn and other crops.

Rape does well on most any kind of soil; land that produces a good crop of corn and wheat is suitable for Rape.

In the northern states Rape is sown from April to August, and in the South in September and October.

Four to five pounds of seed are used per acre if sown broadcast and 2 to 3 pounds if sown in drills 24 to 28 inches apart to allow cultivation. It may be sown alone in Fall after the grain has been harvested, or it may be sown in the Winter or Spring grain in the Spring, when this is 2 to 3 inches high, at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre. With a good stand of Rape in the stubble, sheep can be turned in in about 3 weeks after the grain is cut. It also has been sown with more or less success in the corn at the last cultivation.

When the crop is cut it is best to follow with a cultivator; this will cause the stems to send out new shoots more rapidly.

Rape is usually ready for use in about 2 months from sowing the seed; it is used as a soiling crop in many places, but its chief use is for pasture and especially for hogs and sheep. Its fattening properties are twice as good as clover.

The Minnesota Experiment Station reported on Rape: "On 54 acres of Rape after Winter rye was removed, 537 sheep and lambs were fattened, 18 steers fed thereon for 59 days, and several acres were uneaten when Winter set in."

When on Rape, stock should at all times have access to salt. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75, not prepaid.

SPRING VETCH

Spring Vetch is used for the same purposes as Hairy Vetch, but will not thrive on poor soil or withstand the extreme heat so well. If sown with oats it makes excellent feed. 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs. market price.

SAND OR WINTER VETCH

Another forage plant from Europe, highly esteemed there. The Sand Vetch prospers in the most barren soils and will stand extreme drought and heat. Six tons per acre of green foliage have been harvested in one cut in poor silicious soils, with second cut for seed or plowing in green. Sow end of August alone or with cereal, rye preferred, as this vetch reaches a height of from three to five feet, and must have support. Sow 30 pounds of vetch together with a bushel of rye per acre. If good growth before winter it may be cut and again by March. 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., market price.

Peace Means High Food Prices

Let no one in the South fool themselves that the coming of peace means a quick lowering of prices for the staple articles of food. There is no material reduction in food prices in sight. Peace, instead of meaning less mouths to feed means more. Over one hundred million more hungry people have been added by peace to the number that must be fed and America has now the only food supply in the world. Under these circumstances we must grow our own food or else have our cash crop swallowed up by food prices beyond the ability of the cash crops to pay for.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH

Highly recommended for planting on alkali soils. Thousands of acres of arid and alkali land have been reclaimed by the use of this plant. It seems to take up from the soil the salty substance which is so detrimental to the growth of other plants, and after 3 or 4 crops of it have been grown, the soil is capable of producing any other crop. Sow 1 lb. per acre. Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25 postpaid.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seed makes a splendid food for all farm animals; it is relished by horses and cattle, fattens sheep and swine, but it is especially valuable as a food for fowl and is the best egg producing food known. It also keeps the fowl in strong, healthy condition; gives it a bright, lustrous plumage and is said to prevent roup. The strong, thick stalks can also be used as fuel. Sunflower is one of the cheapest foods. **Can be raised cheaper than corn.** Produces often crops of 100 bushels per acre.

Sunflowers are planted in rows or hills and cultivated the same as corn. If you cannot spare land to cultivate them, plant them in the waste corners. Three pounds of seed will sow one acre. Liberal packet, 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c postpaid.

Plant a Big Home

Garden in 1919

Money-saving and health saving are both worth while and the right kind of a good home garden with a dozen or more kinds of vegetables in it is both a money and health saver. Every mess of vegetables from the garden that takes the place of food bought at the stores knocks holes in your bill at the merchant's. Every mess of vegetables from the gardens helps tone up the system, making unnecessary both drug bills and trips to see the doctor.

Don't fail to write us for prices on larger quantities than quoted.

QUEEN INCUBATORS

STOP HATCHING WEAK CHICKS WITH CHEAP INCUBATORS



A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.

Remember, it is not how many chicks you HATCH that counts, but how many you RAISE. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you but trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business.

Most of the chicks you lose in the first few weeks die because they did not have, when hatched, enough strength or vitality for a good start. Queen Incubators are famous the country over for big hatches of strong, healthy chicks that live and grow.

PROPER INSULATION

The Queen is doubly insulated. First, we use double walls of California Redwood, forming a dead air space. Second, corrugated strawboard is used between the wooden walls. Proper insulation adds considerable expense to the manufacturing cost. However, it is an absolute requirement of a good Incubator.

QUEEN HOT WATER HEATING

The Queen System of hot water heating prevents the drying-out tendencies found in hot air incubators and provides a soft, uniform heat over every part of the egg chamber—a heat that is most natural for the hatching eggs. The circulation of water through the radiator prevents any moisture being added or taken away from the eggs. When it becomes necessary to remove the lamp, the hot water circulating through the radiator maintains an even heat within the egg chamber without the slightest variation.

BUILT OF CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

The Queen is the only Incubator that carries out the double redwood wall construction all around, and provides a double wall front in the way of two separate doors. The outer door is a solid panel of Redwood that is hinged entirely independent of the inner door and is fastened with a sash lock that draws it tight, thus making the loss of heat impossible.

The inner door is also of redwood construction, containing a panel of glass the full length and height of the egg chamber.

Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods, and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors, to weaken and kill the hatching chick.

Queen Incubators are not cheap, but they are cheap in the long run. They will be turning out good hatches years after the cheap machines have been junked.

SIZES AND PRICES

No. 0—60-egg size. \$13.50	No. 4—275-egg size \$46.00	No. 45—1000-egg size \$165.00
No. 1—85-egg size. 21.00	No. 5—400-egg size 57.00	No. 55—1500-egg size 225.00
No. 2—135-egg size. 29.50	No. 25—550-egg size 81.50	No. 65—2000-egg size 290.00
No. 3—180-egg size. 35.00	No. 35—750-egg size 115.00	Ask for free Catalog.

LINCOLN INCUBATORS

85-egg size. \$17.50	135-egg size. \$21.50	180-egg size. \$29.50
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QUEEN COLONY BROODER

The Queen Colony Brooder is a new and improved design of brooder stove. It is made of highest quality iron castings that will wear and last indefinitely.

There are no drafts on the smoke pipe of the Queen. The check rests on top of the stove and opens outward when fire is too warm, thus giving a gentle inflow of air to retard the heat. While the opening of the draft to increase the fire is located at the top of the stove, it opens into the fire at the base through an opening extending down the side to the bottom. This feeds the draft into the fire from underneath with no opening below the hover.

As will be seen from the illustration, the check and draft lids are cast together and operated together. Thus, when the fire is too hot, the wafer expands and closes the draft and opens the check, both at the same time. When it is too cool the wafer contracts and closes the check and opens the draft. This keeps an even heat all the time, both night and day, in cold weather or warm, and does it automatically. You don't have to pay any attention to it whatsoever. Just set the regulator for the proper temperature at the start of the season—it will do the rest.

SUPERIOR QUEEN GRATE

The grate in the Queen stove is the rocker type and strikes the fire at four points. This is far superior to any draw center or shaker grate, because it cleans the fire thoroughly, and by striking at four points will break up and remove all clinkers.

COLLAPSIBLE HOVER

The hover used on Queen stoves is collapsible and made of four pieces of galvanized iron. This hover comes knocked down, with holes punched and stove bolts attached, ready for putting together. By being collapsible, it enables you to save room when storing, and lessens the danger of damage when not in use.

BURNS ANY KIND OF FUEL

The Queen stove burns any kind of fuel with equally satisfactory results. We recommend chestnut sizes in all kinds of fuel, and hard or soft coal, coke, charcoal or briquettes burn equally well. Of course, hard coal will not cause the pipe to become dirty as quickly as the others, but it will give no better heat.

No. 1—600-chick size, **\$21.00**; No. 2—1200-chick size, **\$24.50**.

QUEEN OUTDOOR LAMP-HEATED PROODERS

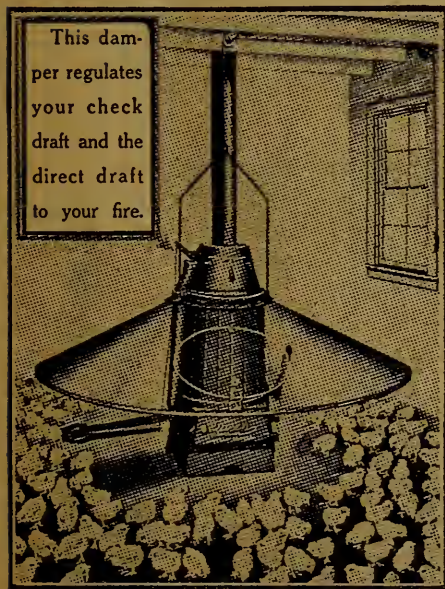
are designed to raise the chicks in all kinds of weather at any time of the year, with complete protection day and night.

They are made of one-inch, high grade, thoroughly seasoned hardwood lumber with mortised corners, bound with galvanized iron and covered with two coats of paint.

The heating system gives an abundance of heat, distributed properly, while plenty of fresh air is provided automatically without draughts. Brooder has two floors. Under the heating drum the floor is cut away and a galvanized pan substituted, which may be filled with earth or sand.

It is removable and easily cleaned. Upper floor has two compartments—brooding room and sun parlor.

125-chick size, **\$29.00**; 165-chick size, **\$31.50**; 250-chick size, **\$34.00**.





A. & C. (Ady & Crowe) CALF MEAL

The Perfect Milk Substitute

Will raise veal calves at from one-third to one-quarter the expense of feeding milk. Raises better calves and saves the milk. You can't afford not to use it. Used and indorsed by experimental stations and farmers all over the world. It is absolutely the only milk substitute that contains all the elements necessary for bodily growth in the correct proportions. Pushes pigs, colts, lambs, etc., forward better and quicker than any other food. Prevents scouring.

25-lb. sacks, \$1.90; 50-lb. sacks, \$3.65; 100-lb. sacks, \$7.00.

Raise All Your Cows Without Milk

Milk is too precious these days to be handed out to calves, yet veal and beef are both commanding top-notch prices. Now, how are you going to raise them?

Here's an idea: Sell the milk—every drop of it—for the best price you can get, and raise your calves on

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

The Complete Milk Equal

This is a "baby food" for calves which you can begin feeding just as soon after birth as the cow's milk is ready to sell. Calves simply love it.

It contains all the elements of milk; it is as nutritious as whole milk, and it costs less than skim milk.

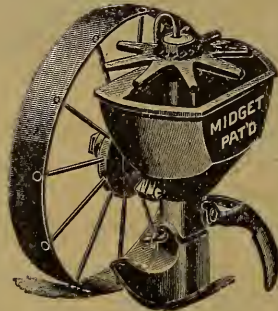
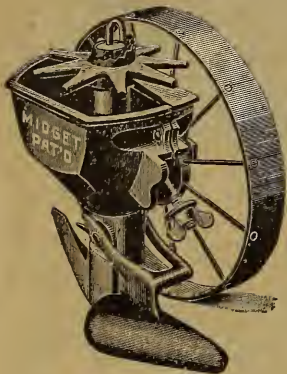
That sounds like logic, doesn't it. Well, you just try it once and see for yourself.

100 pounds makes 100 gallons.

PRICES

25-pound bag	\$2.00
50-pound bag	3.75
100-pound bag	7.50

Above prices subject to change. Postage extra.



Midget Seeder

Will attach to any "Standard" Single Wheel Cultivator, or to almost any make of single wheel cultivator having 5½ inches or more space between the shank and wheel. It attaches with one bolt in the same place and same manner as the cultivating tools. Will drill almost any kind of garden seed from the smallest up to peas and beans. While the hopper holds one pint, it will handle and drill out clean a 5c package of seed just as well as a larger amount. An index naming several different varieties of seed is in plain view on top and no trouble to adjust.

No. 1—Price, \$4.00.

By Parcel Post, 25c extra. Weight packed in paper box, 7 lbs.

Corn Planters

Diamond Rotary Corn Planter

The Diamond is the most perfect Rotary Planter on the market. Has four disks, one especially for broom corn and seeds of that kind. The Diamond is made with both wood and iron frame. Price, each, \$2.25. By mail 15c extra.

Segment "One Hand" Corn and Bean Planter

Never cracks a Kernel nor Skips a Hill. The seed pocket can be sufficiently enlarged to perfectly adapt it for planting the largest field beans as well as corn. The seed box and hopper are of galvanized iron. All of the working parts are stamped out of sheet steel and are therefore extremely light, strong and accurate. Price, \$2.00. By mail 15c extra.

Testimonials from Customers

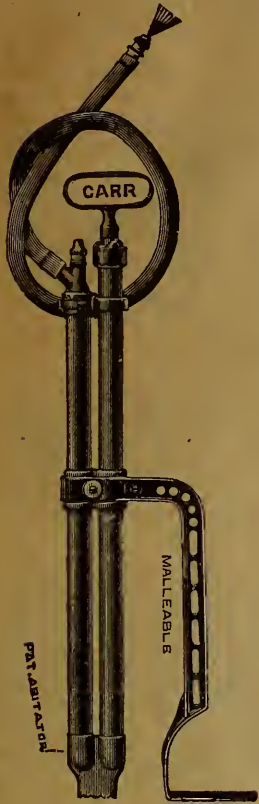
We are always pleased to hear from our customers regarding the results of their gardens and crops. We appreciate the hundreds of unsolicited testimonials we receive annually, and are glad to publish as many as space will permit. Photographs of gardens, and particularly of individual vegetables or flowers, are always very gladly received by us.



Diamond Rotary Corn Planter



Segment "One-Hand" Corn and Bean Planter



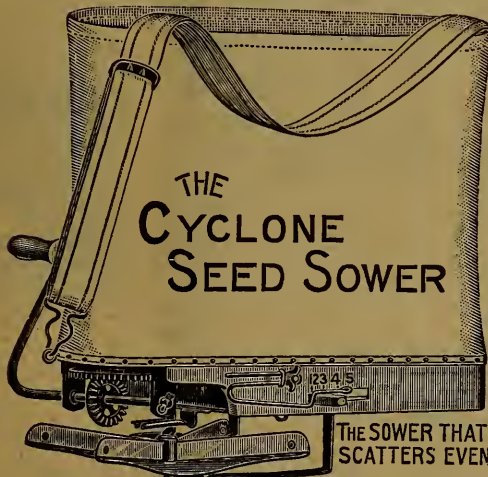
Carr's Bucket Pump

Has brass working parts, with bronze ball valve and malleable foot rest. It is the best pump for the price that has ever been offered. Is furnished with Acme Nozzle. Net cash price, **\$4.50**; by mail, **15c** extra.

We have a full line of patent preparations for stock and poultry, put up by Conkey, Lee, Pratt, Hess and others, such as Laying Tonic, Egg Producers, Louse Powder, Liquid Louse Killer, Roup Cure, etc. Also Lee's Germazone, the best known remedy for Cold and Roup. We are the only people on the Western slope who handle the above named goods in car lots; that is why we sell cheaper.

Try Electric Compound for Mites and Lice on Poultry. Price, **25c**, **50c** and **\$1.00**. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Look our catalog over and send us a trial order.



The Cyclone Seeder—Larger and greater capacity than the little wonder; thirty to forty acres can be sown in a day. A first-class seeder at a small price. Price, **\$1.75**. Weight, 5 pounds. Can be sent by mail, **\$1.90**, post paid.

Black Hawk Corn Sheller—The greatest little corn sheller ever made; shells any size thoroughly. Can't be beat for the price. Weight, 15 pounds. Price, **\$3.50**. Add extra for postage.

The Triumph Corn Planter—With pumpkin seed attachment very similar to the Diamond Planter. Price, **\$1.75**.



By Mail 15c Extra.

"Steel King"



PRICE
\$5.25

CAN BE SHIPPED BY PARCEL POST

Is constructed entirely of high grade steel and malleable iron. The handles can be readily raised or lowered to suit the operator. The draft can be changed in order to get the best results in different soils. This is a great feature and has added much to the popularity of the "Steel King" Plow.

This plow is becoming very popular.

Handles can easily be adjusted by loosening thumb nut on handle to raise or lower; no rivets to take out.

Fully equipped with shovel, calf-tongue, wrench, mould board, weeder and cultivator.

Height of wheel, 24 inches. Weight, 27 pounds.

Price, **\$5.25**.

Norka Garden Plow



A thoroughly first-class tool, built for service. Equipped with high wheel, very light draft. Has solid steel beam, fitted with shovel, hiller, calf-tongue, rake and weeder.

Shipping weight 25 pounds. Price **\$5.00**.

Can be sent by parcel post.

SIDE LINES

We handle the following lines in connection with our SEED:

Feed, Poultry Supplies, Sheep Dip, Grain and Spud Sacks, Sacking Twine, Seed Cleaners, Drills, Sowers, Corn Shellers, Spray Pumps, Garden Implements, Etc., Etc.

WE SHIPPED GRAND VALLEY SEEDS TO SIXTEEN STATES DURING 1918.

We Carry a
Complete line of

PRATT'S AND LEE'S REMEDIES

Ask for Price
List



PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR

This is the original Poultry Regulator of America; in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere. It is a guaranteed egg producer, and when regularly used hens lay throughout the year. It is a perfect digestive tonic and will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness, egg eating. It also greatly improves turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas—insuring quick, healthy growth.

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR

This is the original and pioneer Stock Regulator of America. It keeps horses well and strong, improves their wind, and makes their coat sleek and glossy.

Cows give more and richer milk, the percentage of butter fat being increased, and their calves are strong and healthy. Steers fatten in half the time.

Hogs are raised and fattened quickly and kept free from disease. Sheep are kept healthy, and their meat and wool improved by its use. Test it on our guarantee to do the work or money refunded.



Leader Adjustable Leg Bands



Latest and best adjustable leg band out. Has neatest, most compact and smoothest fastenings of any adjustable band on the market. Easily attached, absolutely secure,

and has no catching points. They are made from heavy aluminum and will hold their shape better than bands made from thin, flimsy stock. Postpaid: 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c.



Conkey's Remedies

Conkey's Lice Liquid.—There are a great many poultry men who do not seem to understand that the mite requires entirely different treatment than the ordinary louse. There is no powder made that will entirely rid you of the mite, and until you are rid of him he will multiply until every fowl you have is rendered useless or dies from exhaustion. In our opinion, the mite will do more to reduce the profit of your fowls than all other varieties of vermin combined. CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID will immediately destroy these terrible pests, and will rid your poultry house of its greatest profit killer.

Price—1 qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c; 1 gallon \$1.00. Not mailable. Expressage extra.

Conkey's Laying Tonic is a result of years of careful study and experiment, and is a compound of vegetable extracts, roots, etc., so proportioned as to act gently on egg-producing organs, remove any irregularity existing and to invigorate and tone the system to a point only that is perfectly natural in the highest state of the vigor and health of the fowl. It is not a false stimulant to be followed by a corresponding depression and lack of vigor, but it is a corrective that can be absolutely relied upon as in accord with scientific knowledge of fowls and their organs of reproduction. Prices—1 1/2-lb. pkg., 25c; 3 1/4-lb. pkg., 50c; 7 lbs., \$1.00. For parcel post rates see page 4.



Conkey's Lice Powder.....	15-oz. Pkt.,	25c; postpaid, 33c
Conkey's Lice Powder.....	48-oz. Pkt.,	50c; postpaid, 69c
Conkey's Laying Tonic.....	1 1/2-lb. Pkt.,	25c; postpaid, 39c
Conkey's Laying Tonic.....	3 1/4-lb. Pkt.,	50c; postpaid, 69c
Conkey's Lice Liquid.....	1-qt. Pkt.,	35c; not mailable
Conkey's Lice Liquid.....	2-qt. Pkt.,	60c; not mailable
Conkey's Roup Remedy, small.....	Pkt.,	25c; postpaid, 30c
Conkey's Roup Remedy, large.....	Pkt.,	50c; postpaid, 55c
Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy.....	Pkt.,	25c; postpaid, 30c
Conkey's Poultry Conditioner.....	Pkt.,	25c; postpaid, 35c
Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy.....	Pkt.,	25c; postpaid, 30c

Present prices on poultry supplies subject to market changes

	Per Cwt.
Granite Grit, 10 lbs., 25c.....	\$1.75
Oyster Shell, 10 lbs., 25c.....	1.85
Charcoal, 4 lbs., 25c.....	5.50
Cracked Bone, 4 lbs., 25c.....	5.00
Swift's Beef Scrap, 4 lbs., 25c.....	6.50
Oil Meal, 4 lbs., 25c.....	
Gran. Blood Meal, 3 lbs., 25c.....	8.00
A. & C. Chick Food, 4 lbs., 25c.....	5.00

Can ship any of the above by parcel post. Postage extra.



QUANTITY OF SEED REQUISITE TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS TO SOW AN ACRE

	Quantity per acre		Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 oz.	Corn, Rice (shelled).....	2 qts.	Onion Seed, for sets.....	40 to 80 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.....	1 lb.	Cress, 3-4 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	12 lbs.	Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill.....	8 bu.
Asparagus Roots, 1 oz. to 300 plants.....	1 lb.	Cucumber, 1 oz. to 50 hills.....	1 to 3 lbs.	Parsnips, ¼-oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 pt., to 100 ft. of drill.....	1 bu.	Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	4 oz.	Parsley, ¼-oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3 lbs.
Beans, Pole, 1 qt. to 100 hills.....	½ bu.	Endive, ¼-oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4½ lbs.	Peas, Garden, 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill.....	1-3 bu.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	7 lbs.	Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 ft. of drill.....	.....	Peas, Field.....	2 bu.
Beet mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	5-8 lbs.	Gours, 2 oz. to 100 hills.....	.....	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	3 oz.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	2 oz.	Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.	Pumpkin, 1-3 qt. to 100 hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	2 oz.	Kohl-Rabi, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4 lbs.	Radish, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	10 to 12 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	2 oz.	Leek, 1-3 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.	Spinach, ½-oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.
Carrot, ¼-oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	2½ lbs.	Lettuce, ¼-oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	2 oz.	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 to 3 lbs.	Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	2 oz.	Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	4 to 5 lbs.	Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 lbs.
Chicory, 1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	4 lbs.	Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	15 lbs.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	1 oz.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.	Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	1 oz.
Corn, Sweet, ¼-pt. to 100 hills.....	6 qts.	Onion Seed, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4-5 lbs.	Turnip.....	1 to 3 lbs.
Corn, Field.....	10 lbs.				

AVERAGE TIME REQUIRED FOR GARDEN SEED TO GERMINATE

Days			Days			Days		
Beans.....	5	to 10	Corn.....	5	to 8	Parsnip.....	10	to 20
Beet.....	7	to 10	Cucumber.....	6	to 10	Pepper.....	9	to 14
Cabbage.....	5	to 10	Endive.....	5	to 10	Radish.....	3	to 6
Carrot.....	12	to 18	Lettuce.....	6	to 8	Salsify.....	7	to 12
Cauliflower.....	5	to 10	Onion.....	7	to 10	Tomato.....	6	to 12
Celery.....	10	to 20	Pea.....	6	to 10			

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE

Alfalfa.....	10 to 15 lbs.	Grass, Ky. Blue, for pasture.....	30 to 40 lbs.	Millet.....	25 to 40 lbs.
Barley.....	60 to 90 lbs.	Grass, English Blue.....	15 to 20 lbs.	Oats.....	75 to 90 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	40 to 60 lbs.	Grass, Orchard, Red Top.....	20 to 25 lbs.	Potatoes.....	500 to 600 lbs.
Cane, 5 to 10 lbs. drilled.....	40 to 60 lbs.	Grass, Bromus Inermis.....	25 to 35 lbs.	Rape, drilled 4 to 5 lbs. sown.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Clover, White Dutch Alsike.....	8 to 10 lbs.	Grass, Timothy.....	10 to 12 lbs.	Rye.....	60 to 90 lbs.
Clover, Red Mammoth.....	10 to 15 lbs.	Kaffir Corn, planted 5 to 10 lbs. sown.....	40 to 60 lbs.	Vetch.....	75 to 90 lbs.
Clover, Sanfoin.....	25 to 40 lbs.			Wheat.....	60 to 90 lbs.
Grass, Ky. Blue, for lawns.....	1 lb. to sq. rd.				



PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE

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DETROIT DARK RED BEET (See Page 7)

OUR 1919 CATALOG

GARDEN
FIELD and
FLOWER
SEEDS

Grand Junction
Seed Co.

(Incorporated)

Grand Junction, Colo.



Plant Pumpkins with your Corn



The children enjoy their own garden—help them get started